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MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

FREE PRESS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

VOL III, NO 17

Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, April 27, 1933



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BANK CASH RELEASE IN 30 DAYS

A Journal Apology To Rev. Schwiering

The Muscatine Journal not having at present the courage and clearheadedness to apologize for the unwarranted scurrilous attack it recently made on Rev. W. H. Schwiering, pastor of the Cedar Street Methodist Episcopal church, we take the liberty of submitting an apology for the Journal. This apology would be particularly apropos at this time as this week's developments in the banking situation have shown the justice of Rev. Schwiering's stand concerning the Hershey State and First National banks.

No doubt the Journal will get around to its apologies to Rev. Schwiering in the future in its usual belated fashion. Until then we suggest the Journal set up the following apology in type and have it handy:

Dear Rev. Schwiering:

Please accept our apologies for our recent editorial "Rev. Schwiering Goes Awry." In extenuation thereof, we must point out that newspapers all make mistakes some times. From the remarks of many readers immediately after the editorial was printed we knew we had made a big mistake and now since the bank situation has been somewhat clarified our mistake is more apparent than ever.

Of course we know that most of our readers are too intelligent to take much stock in our editorials anyhow, but just the same we want you to know that we realize the error of our ways. We promise to be better boys from now on. At least we won't be quite so bad.

But Rev. Schwiering, we thought that some of our banking friends who read the editorial before it was printed would know more than to allow us—or was it an order?—to print such nonsense. We are beginning to believe that our banking buddies are not the infallible persons we thought they were.

And of course our statement in the editorial that the old depositors' agreement, according to state banking department officials was the "most liberal" which could be obtained is foolish in view of the new agreement now offered by the department.

And it does seem, Rev. Schwiering that what we termed your "incessant babble," might have done some good after all—yes, 50 per cent cash is better than was proposed before, even if the 50 per cent was caused by "incessant babble."

We also mentioned something about a "chairman capable of intelligent action and actuated by something more useful than a high state of irate indignation." In the light of present events it is certain that a little "irate indignation" did do some good—50 per cent cash is better than nothing even if 50 per cent cash is accompanied by "irate indignation."

And finally, Rev. Schwiering won't you please tell some of our readers and advertisers to give us their money again. We need it very much, but they seem angry that we should have called you a lot of unfair names. Tell them we were only fooling, just babbling, and that all will be forgiven if they only start bringing their money to us again.

J. P. Morgan Loses In Damage Appeal

NEW YORK—Supreme Court Justice William Harman Black refused Tuesday to set aside the verdict of \$37,500 in damages awarded by a jury to Howard A. Baugh, a salesman, against J. P. Morgan, the banker.

Baugh was knocked down and injured on Jan. 27, 1932, by Morgan's car and subsequently brought suit for \$75,000 damages. Baugh's leg was permanently injured.

FREE PRESS WINS VICTORY IN COURT

Muscatine Supervisors
Clearly Disregarded
Rights Court Says

The rights of the Midwest Free Press were clearly disregarded by the Muscatine county board of supervisors in selecting official county newspapers for 1933, District Judge A. P. Barker held in overruling motions of the board, the Muscatine Journal, West Liberty Index and Wilton Advocate to dismiss the Free Press appeal from the board's selection.

Arguments on the motions were

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Like A King?



Samuel Insull

CHICAGO—In refusing to extradite Samuel Insull the Greek Court of Appeals at Athens violated the extradition treaty with the United States, and erred in other major points, according to Assistant State's Attorney Andrew J. Vlachos of Cook County.

In addition to discussing the legal points of the hearing, Mr. Vlachos added his doubts that Insull is "dead broke," saying that in Greece he is "living like a king."

State Officer Says Many Sign Waivers

Depositors in the Hershey State and First National—or First Trust and Savings—banks are signing the new waiver agreements with surprising alacrity, Ross F. Davis, state bank department representative, in charge of the two banks' affairs, said this afternoon.

To date approximately 15 per cent of all depositors have signed the agreements, Mr. Davis said, adding that he believed the figure would be raised to 25 per cent by the end of the week.

DES MOINES BANK OFFERING 75 PER CENT CASH PLAN

DES MOINES, Ia. — Three Des Moines banks, including the institution of which D. W. Bates, incoming head of the state bank department is president, are submitting waiver agreements to depositors in accordance with the new state law.

One of the banks, the First Federal State Bank of Des Moines is to open by allowing depositors unrestricted rights to withdraw 75 per cent of all deposits. The other

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"Payments of the 50 per cent cash depends on several conditions," Mr. Davis declared, "but we expect enough waivers will be signed by the end of next week to make the agreement effective. We don't wish to raise any false hopes, but believe the reorganized bank will be ready for operation and payment of 50 per cent of deposits to all who wish it within 30 days."

In response to queries from several depositors, Mr. Davis emphasized that there would be no restrictions except those banning hoarding, regarding withdrawals of the 50 per cent cash provided for in the new agreements. Some depositors have construed part of the agreement as preventing them from free withdrawal of 50 per cent of their savings.

Mr. Davis stated the 50 per cent

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BANK DEPOSITORS' COMMITTEE REPORTS ON NEW WAIVER PLAN

We, the undersigned members of the First National and Hershey State Banks Depositors' Committee of Muscatine, have carefully examined the proposed depositors' agreements submitted in contemplation of merging the two banks now operating under S. F. 111. It is the opinion of a majority of the committees that, while the agreement may not be in the exact form we have sought, the amount of the immediate cash payment is the best that can be provided under present conditions, although the agreement does not provide for any stockholders' cash assessment, as the committees have repeatedly suggested.

We feel that the question of whether this agreement should be signed by the depositors who appointed us is one which should be decided by the individual depositor.

(SIGNED)

W. H. Schwiering, Chairman, First National Depositors' Committee; Albert Vetter, Mrs. Augusta Rumsey, Ed. Horst, John Bast, members of First National Committee.

J. R. Connor, Jr., Chairman Hershey State Bank Depositors' Committee; W. D. Randall, Albert Vetter, Bruno Mohnssen, John Kemble, Benjamin F. Schwartz, E. A. Hitchcock, members of Hershey State Depositors' Committee.

Norman Baker

(HIMSELF)



"Hello Folks"

LAST WEEK I told you a few things about the Muscatine Journal, the chain paper—it's in the same class as the chain stores—and my old pal, Clyde—how are you Clyde—I hear your profits are not as good as they used to be—but still plenty for Adler and the others out of Muscatine who get the most of profits paid into the Journal by Muscatine readers—if you don't believe the Journal is a chain paper listen to this—the president of the Journal is E. P. Adler of Davenport where he is well known as a big banker—the vice president is Frank D. Throop of Lincoln, Nebraska—and my old pal, Clyde is the secretary—the board of directors include Clyde, Adler, Throop, L. P. Loomis of Mason City and Mrs. A. W. Lee of Cedar Rapids—four out of five have it—no, not pyorrhea, but the profits out of the Journal—How are you Clyde, with your little one-fifth and the "home" newspaper—and the Journal made plenty last year—they had 140,882 lines of classified ads—at ten cents a line that's a measly \$14,088.20—not much for a big Davenport banker—and they had 2,471,952 lines of other advertising—that's roughly 206,000 inches—at 50 cents an inch that's \$103,000—not much for a big Davenport banker—but plenty for Muscatine bankers and business men.

A PRICE OF \$1.25 a can will now buy a nice delicious can of rattlesnake meat, according to the announcement of one of the American canners. I remember when I was a kid at Muscatine, Iowa, we had a slaughter house out at the Mad Creek Bottoms near the ninth street bridge, which by the way was a bridge that I used to sit under and wade around in my bare feet every day I ran away from school while going to the third ward. I held the record as a runaway 20 days out of 20 I went in that creek.

At that slaughter house they used to do all kinds of butchering of cows and pigs and in the winter time they would haul the throw-away parts of the animals out on the ice to the middle of the river. When the ice went away the junk disappeared and in those loads that were being hauled would be brains, pig and cows feet, tongue and generally all of the insides of animals, but now when a poor cow goes to the slaughter house nothing comes out as waste—I mean absolutely nothing except what little blood may be lost down the sewer that they do not catch.

In Wheeling, West Virginia, there is a man that received barrels upon barrels of certain parts of the animals, which I will not mention, and it is used for making gelatine.

Now comes rattlesnake meat and to make the list complete some packer should advertise scorpion tails and tarantulas feet. If they don't know where to find them come down here to Mexico and around Texas as we just killed two large black tarantulas this morning in the garbage can and the brick masons killed a large scorpion yesterday. Then some packer along the Mississippi river could put up and color nicely boiled fish eyes so when they were put on the table they would glance up at you and go—cuckoo—a fellow down here at Brownsville has a snake farm, catching rattlesnakes by pressing on the head just back of the ear somewhere and holding the head over a glass jar forcing the poison from the glands of the rattlesnake—then they make a serum and put that into you everytime you get bitten by a rattlesnake—just more junk.

A PRAYER
PLEASE LORD, DELIVER US
from being forced by propa-
ganda and law from being inject-
Please turn to page four

FREE PRESS COMPLIMENTED ON ITS EXPOSURE OF LOAN SHARKS AND HIGH INTEREST

Fight To Reduce 42 Per Cent Interest Continues
Despite Action Of State Senate In Blocking
Bill Which Would Have Hit Loan Sharks

The Midwest Free Press has received much commendation from readers for its fight against loan sharks charging 42 per cent interest in addition to fake "service charges." Writing this week from Des Moines to the editor of the Free Press, Dan McIntyre, manager of the Citizens' Protective League states:

Permit us to congratulate you upon your militant stand, and your most commendable editorials, against legalized "42 per cent loan sharkery" in Iowa.

It is regrettable that the Hanson-Hopp reduction bills, H. F. No. 101, passed by such a tremendous majority in the Iowa House, met such a sorry fate at the hands of the Senate Sifting Committee. However, it is now a matter of public record, in House and Senate journals, and the suffering victims of the "sharks" now know whom to blame for their future miseries.

It is estimated that reduction of the small loan rate from 42 per cent to 24 per cent per year, provided by the Hanson-Hopp bill, would have saved the most misery-ridden class of our citizens approximately \$1,850,000.00 annually; and the household effects of hundreds of families who will be forced upon their respective counties for support. The humanity of the measure alone should have precluded such arbitrary and high handed action.

Loan Sharks Win

The legislative score board to date, in four other states, bears mute witness to the power of the steam rolling "loan shark lobby." Iowa shamefacedly bows her head and falls in line with Indiana, Georgia, Maryland and New Hampshire—states where "one House" cut the vicious rate, only to have the measure "buried in committee" in the "other House" until adjournment. Five clean home runs for the "loan sharks" in the first six weeks of the much heralded "new deal."

With this matchless record in mind, it is laughable that our infant organization was flattered,

upon the floor of the Iowa Senate, with "exerting influence" upon this legislation. It was so ridiculous that the few pennies we spent on direct mail to the Iowa Assembly—fifteen dollars in all—should be even mentioned, in comparison with the inexhaustible supply of legislative funds at the ready disposal of the loan shark lobbyists. Another example of loan shark tactics—and humor!

In Wisconsin, where both Progressive and Democratic platforms in November carried "42 per cent repeal planks," a bitter fight is now being waged against the small loan lobby. Charges of legislative bribery, liquor, and wild women have been launched—John Doe warrants issued for the leaders—and sturdy Wisconsin may refuse to join the parade of the vanquished. If it does, it will be a tribute to Editor Wm. T. Evjue of the Capital Times at Madison—a courageous champion of the "shark victims," 242 families of whom lost their furniture in that state last year.

Newspapers of Iowa, too are beginning to awaken—and none too soon! Forty-two per cent interest is "cornering" the money of their respective communities so rapidly diverting so many thousands of dollars from the tills of the butcher, the druggist, the grocer, and the department store, annually—that the very foundation of trade (and its attendant newspaper advertising) are seriously threatened. Few merchants of Iowa are even aware of their impending plight. They, too, are blind to the truths of the increasing scarcity of dollars in the cash drawer!

Newspapers of Iowa alone hold the key to the situation. If they awaken to the fact that their pockets are being picked by "legalized 42 per cent usury," they can compel a reduction of this inhuman rate in the August special session. If they slumber unconsciously, the August session will register another victory for the "loan shark lobby" and their "trained seals!"

XENT RADIO STATION PROGRESS AND WORK BY BAKER REPORTED BY LAREDO, TEXAS NEWSPAPER

Telling of the Progress at Radio station XENT, The South Texas Citizen, published at Laredo, Texas, states:

The voice of XENT, Laredo's new radio broadcasting station, located 11 miles south of the International bridge on paved Monterrey highway in Mexico, will be heard over the air in every nook and corner of both the North and South American continents in the early part of June this year, according to Norman Baker, manager and director.

"XENT, when fully completed, will be three times as strong as any station on the North American continent, except one," stated Mr. Baker. "Our station will have 150,000-watt power," he added. "It is also planned to build and operate a 20,000-watt television to be used in conjunction so as to enable the public to see the announcer and performers as the program is broadcast."

Construction work on this large radio station has been progressing under the direction of Mr. Baker for about 11 months. The station when completed, will cost about \$250,000 and is being financed through the Compania Industrial Universal, S. A., a company organized by Mr. Baker for the purpose of building this enormous radio plant.

XENT is housed in a uniquely designed two-story building 72x72, constructed of brick and finished with stucco work in which the station colors of brown, trimmed

with purple, are carried out. The engine room is located just west of the main building and is almost completed. It will contain two large engines, complete with generators, which will save the station about \$35,000 a year on power. One of the large engines weighing approximately 20 tons, was unloaded at Nuevo Laredo yesterday. Two large 200-foot towers visible from high points 25 and 30 miles away have already been erected. Both of these towers are set upon heavy insulators. The entire plant is located on the crest of a beautiful high hill, from which the mountains some 70 miles distant are plainly visible.

A large dam has been built which will hold millions of gallons of water. It is planned to make a boating, fishing and swimming resort on the lake of water formed by this dam.

Landscape work is being planned to beautify two full blocks between the station and the road and when the station is completed, open air broadcast will be made and the public permitted to gather in front of the building to enjoy the programs of XENT.

Adding its comment on the failure of the daily press at Laredo to report on XENT, the South Texas Citizen declares:

"How many people in Laredo know that one of the world's largest radio stations is in the process of construction and is nearly completed, just 11 miles south of the international bridge? We

A New Job



Smith Wildman Brookhart, former United States Senator from Iowa, is to have a responsible position in administering the new farm bill, expected to pass Congress in a few days. Brookhart was defeated in the last Republican primary by Henry Field, and running independently, was far behind in the vote count to the Democratic winner, Senator Murphy and Field.

Farm Relief Bill Temporary States Our Iowa Senator

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Roosevelt farm relief bill now pending in the senate was described by Senator Louis Murphy (Dem., Ia.), this week as a mere temporary prop for the nation's staggering agricultural structure.

It is to be replaced as soon as possible, said the new Iowa senator by the tariff and exchange readjustments and currency reforms which he declared are essential to farm recovery.

"I venture to say that if reciprocity treaties with other nations, tariff adjustments, exchange adjustments and currency reform could all be accomplished within a short time, there would be no legislation for farm relief because there would be no need of it," Senator Murphy said. "But the process of negotiating treaties and the operation of reducing tariffs are lengthy ones, likely to occupy possibly three years."

doubt if one-fifth of the people know of the station's existence. We do not feel that the reading public is to blame, but we do feel that the daily press of this community deserves to be criticized severely for having neglected to chronicle such an important event.

"At the time our paper came into existence, the news value connected with the commencement of this radio station had been destroyed by the element of time. We feel now, tho, that the time has arrived to announce, in advance, the completion of this project and we also feel that the time has arrived for us to denounce the type of petty journalism that seeks to ignore and withhold from the public news and information directly affecting the constructive progress of our community. Such a childish editorial policy cannot help but act as a boomerang to its authors. The publishing by the press of Laredo of personal items concerning the manager and director of XENT, the truth of which still remains problematical, and the omitting of news concerning the construction of the station has served to divert revenue from the city of Laredo.

M. E. MEET BLAMES POVERTY AGAINST SELFISH PROFITS

The American Federation of Labor has sent the following article to the Midwest Free Press, requesting that it be printed:

The economic and social injustices which have developed with revolutionary intensity under the capitalist system of production carried on exclusively for private profit are drawing the fire of organized Christianity as well as of Organized Labor.

Claiming that the present economic order does violence to the principles of Christianity, the recent New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church declared:

"As followers of Jesus Christ, we are faced with the conflict between His ideals and our prevalent paganism."

"Our present debacle, in which millions are impoverished in the midst of plenty, marks our existing economic order as the supreme paganism of our day."

"We now know that the kingdom of God cannot be built upon the poverty of the many and the absurd and cruel wealth of the few."

"It daily becomes more apparent that people have been used for gain, when gain should have been used for people."

"Property rights have pushed aside human rights. Financial values have taken precedence over human values. This has resulted in such an uncontrolled orgy of production unrelated to consumption needs that our economic system is in a state of collapse."

The conference did not stop with criticizing the capitalist system of production and distribution because of its congenial disregard for the social welfare, but boldly declared for an economic order whose impelling purpose shall be the commonweal instead of profits:

"That society be planned primarily for the welfare of human beings is economically and morally sound. We face the old problem of transforming the world while living in it. Any society that cannot contrive to provide at least a minimum standard of decency for all its members stands self-condemned."

"It is our conviction that industry based solely upon the profit motive is doomed. The least definition with which the Christian conscience can be satisfied is that society is an organized cooperation for providing the largest possible measure of life for the greatest number."

"The present system, which permits private hands to manipulate for profit the processes which are vital to the economic well-being of all our people, must be set aside, or so fundamentally changed that the chief end of our economic activity shall be to meet the needs of all."

Such monstrosities as child labor, unemployment, poverty, and unjust distribution of wealth should be driven from our economic order. If the membership of organized religion generally could be mobilized along with organized labor for such a purpose, regardless of the effect on either institutions or individuals, America might again become the land of the free and the home of the brave.

PROLIFIC PESTS

Copy from a news bulletin:
"The female roach lays from 16 to 40 eggs at a time, in the form of a capsule. In her average life of from 12 months to 3 years, she may lay as many as 25 capsules of eggs. Thus a female roach may account for about 160,000 to 300,000 offspring."

In another recently released news bulletin we read:

"In the course of a season, a male and female fly can account for more than 50,000,000,000 offspring. The average fly lives 8 to 21 days. During her lifetime a female fly will lay 400 to 600 eggs."

Whew! Imagine having to feed that many mouths! They might come in handy, however, in making out an income tax return!

News Behind The Headlines

Editor's Note: Readers are invited to send clippings or other news which might be suitable for these columns.

RADIO BALLYHOO

The Canadian Radio Commission's rule limiting advertising matter to 5 per cent of the program time has been sorely perplexing the broadcasting chains on this side of the border which have a tieup with stations in the Dominion. Transcriptions (high-sounding radio name for phonograph records) overlap the 5 per cent time; hence they are barred in Canada, and the advertisers will not cut their time allowance in the U. S., which is as much time as they want.

National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System have sent representatives to Ottawa to induce the Canadian commission to make a special exception in programs originating on this side of the border, so that Canadian affiliates will not be obliged to observe the 5 per cent advertising limit. If the commission were to grant it, the scheme to control radio advertising would collapse. The Canadians have had their fill of advertising ballyhoo.

American broadcasters should learn a lesson from what happened to the microphone brotherhood in Canada, and of their own volition limit advertising before the American government does what the Canadian government did. To them, apparently, money still talks too loud for them to hear the protests of listeners-in.

Five out of NBC's 191 network advertisers spent a total of \$7,080,077 in 1932. One concern paid \$1,851,194, another \$1,735,380, and a third, \$1,731,465 during the year for the privilege of getting into your house via a set of radio tubes.

Despite all the psalm-singing of the big radio boys to the effect that their so-called "American plan" of broadcasting is manna from heaven, the completely commercialized system is fundamentally wrong.

Senator Dill of Washington State expressed the American people's objection succinctly when he said "I think this thing is getting where the government must step in here and quit allowing millions of dollars to be made out of something the government owns and gets nothing for."

FARM BILL

President Roosevelt's farm relief bill should get thru the Senate this week. Many changes have been made, but the basic principles have been retained.

Reed of Pennsylvania last week assumed command of the Republican opponents of the measure. The effect of his carefully prepared speech was almost utterly destroyed by one neat thrust from Borah.

Reed had submitted a long table purporting to show what the bill would cost each state and even the exact per capita tax on each farmer.

The thing looked impressive until Borah innocently suggested that the Senate would like to know who prepared the table.

After much fencing Reed and Vandenberg of Michigan, who came to his rescue, were forced to admit that the figures had been presented to them by the high priced lobby which the millers maintain in Washington.

These millers have been exploiting the farmers for generations. Naturally they do not want to relax their grip.

A few minutes later, Norris of Nebraska took a few minutes off to teach Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi a new stunt in parliamentary tactics.

Norris had just succeeded in inducing the Senate to adopt the Simpson amendment which promises the farmers cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. The administration is opposed to the scheme.

Harrison announced that he would move to reconsider the vote. Norris promptly intervened, moved to reconsider and then

moved to lay that motion on the table.

Pat had never seen that done before, but the presiding officer overruled his frantic protests that Norris' motion was out of order.

Then the Senate, following the lead of Nebraska's Progressive, tabled the motion to reconsider and now if the administration wants to remove the Simpson amendment from the bill, it must ask the House to perform the operation.

HUEY LONG

Senator Huey Long's enemies continue their efforts to "get" him. The Senate has received petitions from Louisiana charging the "Kingfish" with every crime on the calendar. They supplied material for innumerable newspaper stories, all calculated to discredit Long.

The latter entered a general denial, insisting that the charges were all "old stuff" in Louisiana, and had been so completely answered by him during his many campaigns in that state that they no longer carried weight with the voters.

The Senate is not likely to go into the matter, the feeling being general that if Huey is guilty of misconduct he should be haled before a court like any other citizen. Huey's enemies reply that he controls the state courts, which is a pretty serious indictment of Louisiana's judicial system.

The men who are fighting Long in Louisiana are members of the old "machine" which dominated the politics of the state from the days of reconstruction until a few years ago when Long was elected governor.

In all that time Louisiana's representatives in the House and Senate were extremely reactionary. The record will show that they uniformly voted on the side of the "predatory interests" and, with two or three notable exceptions, opposed all labor and Progressive measures.

Long, on the other hand, has taken a much more liberal position, and those members of the Louisiana delegation who acknowledge his leadership have followed a similar course.

In view of these facts, which may be easily verified by anyone who will take the time to examine the "Congressional Record," Progressives should hesitate a long time before accepting at their face value the highly sensational charges hurled at this truly remarkable young man.

BAN NEPOTISM

Third-class postmasters have received instructions from J. C. O'Mahoney, first assistant postmaster general, not to employ "members of their immediate families" as clerks.

"We must, wherever possible, aid the deserving unemployed," declared Mr. O'Mahoney. Third-class postmasters have a lump sum for clerk hire, ranging from \$240 a year up.

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Muscatine, Iowa

NOTICE

To Depositors of
**The First Trust
& Savings Bank**
and
**The Hershey
State Bank**

Depositors' agreements are now ready to be signed at your respective banks, and you are urged to come in at once and sign one of these agreements.

Shortly after the required number are signed the new bank will be opened on an unrestricted basis.

ACT NOW--DON'T DELAY

Bank lobbies will be open daily from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

State of Iowa Banking Dept.

By R. F. Davis.

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)
ed full of rattlesnake serums and poison pus. Please educate the masses and guide them down the road of common sense so they will come back to you and follow your advice such as eating the things you gave them to eat, the fruits and vegetables, and drink the things you gave them to drink, the water in the creeks. Guide them against the fallacies of Radium, X-ray and Operation by which the organized medics with this form of quackery are robbing the people and driving them to the grave. Bless the drugless healers in their efforts to educate the public to nature's way of living and retaining health—Amen.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Big Fees Save Jake From Court Justice

The son of John Factor, better known as "Jake the Barber," has been kidnapped in Chicago and held for \$100,000 ransom. One hopes the boy will be saved and the criminals punished—but why is "Jake the Barber" still in Chicago?

Jake is an Englishman. He is accused of stock swindles in the old country that netted him \$7,000,000. The British government is trying to extradite him. Jake offered to pay \$2,500,000 if John Bull would call it square. But Jake so far has been saved from extradition by the Federal courts, and the law firm of Otis F. Glenn, at the time a Senator from Illinois, represented Jake in court. The fee is said to have been \$300,000.

When Federal courts and a U. S. Senator are mixed up in protecting "Jake the Barber" from trial, have we any right to complain of the action of Greece in protecting Samuel Insull?—From Labor.

All things come to those who get tired of waiting and go after them.

She Rides Them



Countess Rudolphine Auersperg of Vienna, famous Austrian sportswoman. She is a first class rider to the hounds and has ridden her horse to victory in an open steeplechase race.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS REBUKED IN FREE PRESS LEGAL BATTLE

(Continued from page one)

heard before Judge Barker last Thursday.

State law provides that boards of supervisors in selecting official newspapers must select newspapers having the largest county circulation.

Appealing from the board's January selection of the three newspapers, H. L. Fisher, attorney for the Free Press stated the law had been disregarded, and the board had acted illegally. In case of a contest, Mr. Fisher stated the Iowa law provided for a decision on the basis of subscription lists, but the Board refused to consider his appeal and did not set a date when lists could be presented or a time for hearing the contest.

Duty Admitted

Arguing the motion to dismiss last week, E. C. Nichols, attorney for the Muscatine Journal and West Liberty Index, admitted that it was the duty for the supervisors to set a date for the contest.

"Formerly applicants for appointment were held to have no such interest in the matter as entitled them to question the decision of the Board," Judge Barker stated in his opinion. "The present Statute, however, gives them a right to appeal, and thus, by implication a right to time, after a contest exists, within which to file their lists. In the instant case no contest existed until January 3rd. And on that day, i.e. immediately, for the law does not recognize fractions of a day in legal proceedings, decided the contest. Evidently as between Appellant and the other publisher who filed no list of subscribers, without regard to the number of subscribers each had, appellant's rights were thereby clearly disregarded."

Court Precedents

Judge Barker quoted several previous cases hinging on similar points which had been decided by the Iowa Supreme court.

Judge Barker added:

"It seems to follow that there has been no selection made as by law required and that Appellant has the right to compel the Board to give the Appellant time in which to file its list of subscribers and then to decide the case in a legal way."

Concluding his opinion, Judge Barker stated:

"The three successful applicants have filed their separate Motions to Dismiss this Appeal, based upon the ground that as the Board acted illegally, which they concede, its action is void and there is no decision from which an appeal will lie. But are they in position to take advantage of the Board's error? They have not appealed, and are in no manner aggrieved. It does not seem to be a case of want of jurisdiction rendering the Judgment void, but

rather of irregular procedure. In Cory vs. Hamilton, 84 Iowa 594, a case similar in many respects to this, it is said:

"The fact that the Board had not previously fixed a day for the filing of statements did not deprive the hearing actually had of the character of a contest." Page 597.

"The Statute in force then and when the Runyan case to be cited later, was decided, provided that the Board must name a day by which lists should be filed."

"Runyan vs. Haislet, 90 Iowa 376 presents the identical question before us. The Appellee, Haislet, in District Court had not filed any list of subscribers with the Board, but was selected and did not appeal. In District Court he claimed, as do appellees here, that there was nothing from which to appeal. This contention was overruled. The Motions to Dismiss must be overruled. Exceptions will be preserved."

A GOOD LESSON FOR BANKERS

As confidence returns in the solidarity of the nation and its ability to weather economic storms, a recapitulation of the situation which confronted the banks of the nation in the recent crisis should be instructive. The lessons in banking which have been learned should be valuable. They should deflate some of the "new era" ideas of banking practice which were supposed to have rendered obsolete the sound, practical banking of the past.

When the story is told it will be found that, after all, the best investments are those secured by real estate and good agricultural land. The "modern" trend in banking was to divorce itself from this branch of banking. The demands of big banks and those charged with the regulation and supervision of banking for "liquidity" put many banks in the bond and investment business. From the legitimate field of financing agriculture and real estate the banks became bond salesmen, handling millions of dollars in securities dished out to them by the big investment and banking syndicates in New York.

True, with the depression land values, rural and urban, declined. But at the same time what was happening to the bond market? As three years of depression rolled by tens of millions in bonds defaulted, first interest, then principal. Receiverships followed from which little has been realized. In the case of the hundreds of millions in foreign bonds dumped on the American market by the big international bankers, default has meant virtual cancellation.

The banks that did not succumb to this liquidity craze but have surplus funds invested in farm and urban mortgages will, when the whole story is told, be in much better condition than those that stocked up on bonds. The former invested their funds in properties whose value they know of personal knowledge. No elaborate prospectus is necessary to "sell" a banker who knows his business on the wisdom of a loan secured by a fertile farm or a piece of choice city real estate. While in normal times such loans may be as "liquid" as investments in bonds, under the acid test of depression they have showed their worth and wisdom.

The experiences of American bankers with the bond houses of our big financial centers should have taught unforgettable lessons. The Mitchell-National City Co. revelations, the millions lost through securities marketed by Halsey-Stuart and Co. whose "Old Counsellor" radio promotion man told the public to "buy Insull," Lee-Higginson unloading of the securities of the late Ivar Kreuger—these and other experiences should have left their burns on the fingers of the banking fraternity and conditioned its future conduct.

The future of good banking is bright today with returning confidence and eagerness among the people to forge ahead to better times. And the principles of good banking are those that have always held true—sound, prudent investment and not speculation. Good bankers will practice these principles. Banking inspectors and regulating bodies that seek to serve the interests of all the people will enforce and foster them.—The Progressive.

HOW MUSCATINE MEMBERS VOTED

State Senator Edward Hicklin representing Louisa and Muscatine counties in the state legislature voted in favor of the bill giving the state insurance commission power to decide on withdrawals and loans from insurance companies. He also voted in favor of the bills legalize 3.2 beer, to provide for reorganization of state and savings banks and trust companies, to make mandatory a 20 per cent tax reduction in 1933 and 1934, to increase the amount of widow's insurance exemption to \$15,000 and to extend the time of paying 1933 taxes until July 1 without penalty.

Senator Hicklin voted against the bill to create the office of state comptroller who would be appointed by the governor to have power of cutting certain state expenditures.

Senator Hicklin was registered as absent on the vote to reduce minimum capitalization of state and savings banks and trust companies. He voted in favor of the act to provide for a convention to ratify or reject proposed repeal of the 18th amendment.

Representative B. L. Metcalf of Muscatine county voted for the bill to reduce minimum capitalization of state and savings banks and trust companies. He voted in favor of the bills to create the office of state comptroller, to force a 20 per cent tax reduction in 1933 and 1934, to provide for reorganization of state and savings banks and trust companies, to increase the amount of widow's insurance exemption to \$15,000, to provide for a convention on the 18th amendment, to extend the time for paying 1933 taxes to July 1 without penalty and to grant the insurance commission power over premiums and withdrawals. He voted against the bill to legalize 3.2 beer in Iowa.

Coughlin Declares America Greatest Of Pagan Nations

NEW YORK—Before 2,500 New York City firemen, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit pastor, said Sunday that America is "the greatest pagan nation the world has ever seen."

He condemned adherence to the gold standard, saying it allows nations to "steal" from those on the silver standard. He pointed to a suitcase full of magazines he said he would use "in an important mission and said:

"They are the vilest and most lascivious things ever dreamed of." He said they could be "bought at any corner in New York or Kansas."

At the beginning and end of his speech, the firemen stood in a silent prayer of thanksgiving "that Father Coughlin was spared" in the bombing at Detroit last month.

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As We See It

FARMERS' WAGES

The United States Senate has adopted an amendment to the farm relief bill, declaring that the American farmer is entitled to prices for his crops which will return the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. This amendment was urged by John A. Simpson, head of the Farmers' Union; and Senator McNary of Oregon read into the record the testimony of Mr. Simpson as to the way cost of production should be reckoned.

"We find," said Mr. Simpson, "that the average wheat farmer has 200 acres of wheat, and some sidelines. We build up a budget on what he is entitled to as an American.

"He has an average of five children; so we put in what an average of five children should have for dental care. He has three children in school, so we put in the cost of their schooling.

"You know the average farm woman never was in a hospital in her life; many have borne a dozen children and never had the care of a doctor at confinement. She is entitled to hospital care, and we put that cost in the budget."

The Simpson plan has been called "revolutionary." The word should not frighten Americans; this country was created by revolution. Revolutionary or not, what is wrong with it?

The farmer is a worker, a necessary worker, who raises the food which all of us eat, and the stuff that makes our clothes. Organized labor always has insisted that the worker is entitled to wages that will give him a decent, healthful living for himself and family. Forget about "prices," count the farmer as a worker, entitled to a proper wage; and is the wage which Mr. Simpson has described too high?

No.

Dental care for the children, medical or hospital care for the mother when children are born, reasonable school facilities—these are the right of every American family, on the farms as well as in the cities.

American industrial workers, by far the largest body of consumers in the land, are willing to pay prices for food that will give the farmer a decent wage. The crocodile tears of Senator Reed, mourning that increased farm prices would starve industrial workers, get no response from labor.

When workers starve, it is likely to be Senator Reed's clients—the Steel Trust, and Aluminum Trust, and the other "protected" and predatory interests—that cause the hunger, not the farmers.

Mr. Simpson estimated that the budget he gives could be met by wheat at \$1.50 a bushel—and when wheat was at that price a few years ago, bread was little if any higher than it is today. That price gave the farmer the buying power which enabled him to buy the things produced by the city workers. Don't forget that. Give the farmer his living wage.

THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

There is a bill in Congress to put industry on the 30-hour week. This measure, the Black bill, provides that for two years products may enter interstate commerce only from establishments on a 30-hour basis. It has passed the Senate and is now before the House.

Now the stalling begins. Speaker Rainey of the House says that this bill "has dynamite in it" and the House is going to think twice before passing on it, even though it has been carried in the august Senate!

Yes, this bill has dynamite in it. If it is passed, with the proviso that weekly wages must in no case be reduced, it will put workers back to work and raise purchasing power. It will establish a precedent for Government regulation of hours and wages in the interest of workers and not profiteers.

Because this bill has dynamite in it for profiteers, because it will go further to help the workers than any of the measures about which such a terrific hullabaloo is being made, therefore the profiteers are against this measure. The corporations are passing the word around that it must be stopped. Congressmen hear "their master's voice" and whisper that there is dynamite in this bill.

Have you heard any of the big city—or small city—daily newspapers approving of the bill? They don't dare go against their masters' wishes, but neither do they dare fight the bill openly for its value can be realized too clearly by the man who has no work or the man who sees his fellow near starvation.

The honest worker who wants to advance his own and his fellows' interests favors the bill. With no pay reductions!

If you favor the bill, write or tell your Congressman he should support it. If you don't you need no advice or help for your interests are being well cared for by the profiteering money-grabbing exploiters of human labor whose greed has brought us to our present plight.

BED TIME STORY

(For Young and Old)

Once upon a time there was a powerful king of a great country. The greatness arrived before the king took control. This king had spent much of his life before he became king in China where he saw how Chinese coolies need constant overseeing and in England where he saw staid citizens doing things about the same as their great great great grandfathers had done them.

And so he believed his subjects were combinations of Chinese and English—now wouldn't that be a funny sight, girls and boys, to see a nation half Chinese and half Englishmen? The king's subjects, however were people who liked to work hard and sometimes they liked to think—sometimes.

The king liked to surround himself with what he called "investigating commissions," whose real functions were to tell the king he could do no wrong. But the king spent so much time with these commissions and their reports and other fairy stories that he neglected the actual needs of his people. So a great famine fell upon the land.

The people after much travail finally enlisted in an army under another chieftain who sought to unseat the king. And the king cried out loudly and piteously—some of his courtiers said he squawked. He called the chieftain a demagogue. He threatened the people that grass would grow in the streets of their cities if the chieftain were made leader.

But the people said that their plight could not be much worse, and perhaps if there were grass in the city streets, the king's henchmen would pay for cutting the grass—and they were not getting any pay under the king.

So the people made the chieftain their leader.

And there began to be food in place of famine.

The old king had supported some of his couriers who thought the people, like bad little girls and boys, had not sense enough to know what was best for them. So he decreed the people could not have back a favorite beverage.

But the new leader restored the people's rights to drink this beverage. Many of the people did not like this beverage, but they were just like little boys and girls who always want what they cannot get.

The beverage really was innocuous and little harm or good to those who drank it, but many of the people believed it was a nepenthe which removed all their troubles. So the people were happy eating and drinking their peculiar beverage.

And the green grass grew all around—all around the homes of the people which had been restored to them through the new leader.

AMERICANS, THINK!

Reactionaries, enemies of the Farmer and Worker, are on the job 24 hours in the day and every day in the year. Reformers always make the mistake of making a grand spurt and then taking it easy. Workers many times gain a glorious victory, and then let organization break up, so that all gains are lost.

The unions, the unemployed leagues, farmers organizations, must not make that mistake now.

In many places—among the milk farmers in New York, the shoe workers in Massachusetts, the unemployed in North Carolina, the farmers in Iowa—the workers have recently fought and won. Whether conditions improve somewhat or get worse, the fight must be pressed. There is no other way to get results.

In the last week, the daily newspapers of big business have been throwing headlines at us that everything will be rosy in the summer, tra la. Maybe. We hope they are right but we fear they are wrong.

The basic trouble is that there is too much money in the hands of too few persons. When the rank and file of farmers, laborers, clerks, editors, button cutters and biscuit makers get that clearly, then set out to remedy the situation, we may have a better America.

NAME HIM YOURSELF

A Los Angeles jury awarded one dollar damages to George Kristich in his breach of promise suit against Mrs. Rose Williams.

Kristich is a sleek young fellow in his early twenties. Mrs. Williams is fifty-two.

Kristich charged that Mrs. Williams promised to marry him, give him an expensive home and take him for a trip around the world.

When she repented her promise he sued her for \$100,000, of which he got one dollar.

We suppose that legally he was entitled to his damages. Even women's promises should be sacred and binding.

But the thing for the class in grammar to note is that the masculine of the word "harlot" is still "harlot."

RADIO ADVERTISING

The country was given a demonstration of the power of radio advertising contracts. George Bernard Shaw, Irish dramatist, critic, wit and globe-trotting playboy was delivering his only speech in America before the American Academy of Political Science from New York when suddenly the voice of an apologetic announcer interrupted to say "we'll have to discontinue Mr. Shaw's address at this time." Immediately the screech of low comedian advertising somebody's applesauce burst across the ether.

Who says Advertising isn't King of the Radio?

The wets have changed the old saying that the Country needs a good five cent cigar to read that the nation needs a good five cent glass of beer.

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J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

Published weekly, every Thursday by Progressive Publishing Co., at 408 East Second street, Muscatine, Iowa. Midwest Free Press registered U. S. Patent Office. Entered as second class mail matter December 19, 1930, at the post office at Muscatine, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$2.00; half year, \$1.00 in first and second zones. Outside first and second zones, \$3.00 yearly, \$1.50 half year. Advertising rates on request.

General Features and Hints for Women



New Fashions Ahoy!

• CAPES • STRIPES • TWO-PIECE

THERE are many important trends this season that should be included in one's wardrobe. If it isn't possible to have them all . . . there are three at least, that one should not let pass by. The cape is one, stripes another, and the two piece frock, a third. Mixing colors and fabrics is important to these modes. The smartest frocks do it, and we find a checked material and a plain combined, as well as a striped

and a plain fabric used together. A be-aped frock makes its cape of a contrasting check and thus adds to its smartness. The belt is also checked. (McCall 7295). Stripes run every which way in a sports frock with white pique collar. (McCall 7263). And the two piece dress uses short sleeves, a high neckline and buttons down the entire front of the skirt. (McCall 7283). (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

BROILED FRESH FISH

Have the fish split down the back, wipe clean, and remove any scales and the head and tail if desired. Lay the fish skin side down on a greased shallow pan. If the fish is oily, no fat need be added; otherwise add enough to season well. Place under the flame in a broiler at moderate

heat and cook for 20 to 30 minutes. Slip the broiled fish carefully onto a hot platter, season with salt and pepper, pour on the drippings, garnish with cress or parsley and sliced lemon, and serve at once. If the fish is very large and thick, heat for 15 to 20 minutes in a moderate oven before putting under the broiling flame.

Wins Three Prizes In Beauty Contest



Miss Augusta Thoms, a British girl visiting in Vienna, who entered a beauty contest for the fun of it and was awarded three prizes—for her face, her legs, and her shoulders.

PANTS FOR WOMEN LOSE STYLE FAVOR

Mere man can take heart. He is not going to have his pants usurped by women. Styles for women have suddenly reverted to feminine. The new fashions for spring and summer are really frilly with lots of fluffy ruffles, etc. They present a pleasing and striking contrast to the recent mannish and boyish modes.

Perhaps this sudden turn to things more feminine can be attributed to the criticism of the "gentlemanly garments" affected by the fair sex. More than likely, however, it is due to the return to common sense, which is one of the direct results of the depression. Spring styles for men are also more masculine. With the ladies dressing as ladies and the men as men—this shows that we are at least getting back to normalcy in some respects.

Vegetable Cooking Can Be An Art For Careful Housewife

Green, yellow, and orange color in vegetables usually indicate the presence of certain vitamins. Heat tends to destroy some vitamins, and when vegetables are cut up and cooked in water some of the minerals dissolve. Chemical changes due to cooking also affect flavor, color, and texture. The science of cooking vegetables, says the Bureau of Home Economics, seeks to conserve all possible food values and at the same time give "appetite appeal."

Slow baking in a moderate oven comes first as a means of conserving food value in cooking vegetables. Potatoes, squash, cucumbers, tomatoes, and onions, for example, contain enough water to form steam and keep them moist, and the skin holds in the steam. In casserole cooking the earthenware baker, or heavy glass container, with a close-fitting lid, takes the place of the vegetable skin by holding in the steam and juices.

We can steam, boil, or pan vegetables that cannot be baked. Steaming conserves food value, but spoils the attractive green color of some vegetables. It is satisfactory for carrots, squash, sweet potatoes, parsnips, and wax beans.

Boiling requires less fuel than baking, but greater precautions are necessary to prevent loss of food value. Use a small quantity of water. Have it boiling when you put the vegetable in. Cook just long enough to make the vegetable tender.

Green vegetables lose their greenness very easily, so for spinach, brussels sprouts, green cabbage, green snap beans, peas, turnip tops, and kale, leave the lid off the kettle. This allows volatile acids to escape and preserves the green color. Do not use soda to intensify greenness. It destroys some of the vitamins.

Panning is an excellent and economical method for cooking vegetables. Cut the vegetable into small pieces and cook with a little fat in a flat covered pan. The water that cooks out evaporates, so there is no extra liquid, and the cooking time is so short that the loss of vitamins is probably slight.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Dried fruits make excellent sweets for children because they contain valuable minerals.

If in cooking food burns in the kettle or pan used, fill with hot water and let remain on stove for an hour or longer—it will clean easier and save time.

To avoid lumps in cooked cereals—first make a paste of the cereal with a little cold water, then stir it into the boiling salted water.

Lemon juice will remove berry stains from the hands.

You can add well-beaten egg white to whipped cream to increase the amount.

An extra soap dish over the sink is just the place for your steel wool, pot scrubbers, etc.

OUR READERS' COOKING

Asparagus In Green Peppers

One can of asparagus or one bunch of the fresh cooked in salted water until tender. Make a white sauce and into this put the asparagus and one-half cupful of grated cream cheese. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Cut fresh green peppers in half cross-wise. Remove the veins and seeds and par-boil in salted water. Fill these pepper cups with the creamed asparagus, cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake until brown. Serve hot.

Mrs. W. K.,
Davenport, Iowa

Corn Oysters

1 large can of corn
3 eggs
½ dozen crackers rolled fine
Salt, pepper
2 tablespoons flour
Method: Mix cracker crumbs with corn, separate the eggs and beat well (both white and yolk), add separately, add salt and pepper as desired and add the flour. Drop them in hot grease and fry until brown. This dish is very delicious.

Alice Smith,
Havana, Ill.

Peach Baskets

Make salad of 1 cup chopped apples, 1 cup chopped celery, ½ cup nut meats. Mix with mayonnaise. Drain peaches, arrange cut side up on bed of celery leaves, heap centers with salad, put whipped cream on top, cut thin strips of celery, bend insert ends in peach for handle.

Mrs. H. M.,
Bushnell, Ill.

Land's Custard Pie

1 egg
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup rich sweet milk
1 cup raisins
1 teaspoon vanilla

Method: Cover raisins with water and steep twenty minutes. Sift flour and sugar add beaten egg yolks and milk and then cook

in double boiler until thick, then add raisins drained and cooled, butter and vanilla, pour in crust that has been previously baked, put egg whites for meringue and brown.

Mrs. Sam Gratton,
Route No. 1,
Galena, Ill.

Bean Roast

Put 2 cans of pork and beans into a chopping bowl with 1 large onion and leaves of celery. Chop medium fine. Season with salt and pepper. Add 1¼ cups bread crumbs. Mix well and form into a loaf. Grease pan well, pour in the mixture and bake ½ hour in a hot oven.

Mrs. George Kuehnle,
Earlville, Iowa

Featherlight Nut Cake

Cream one-half cup butter, add one and one-half cups sugar and cream well together. Add three well beaten egg yolks and mix thoroughly. Sift two and one-half cups flour with one and one-half teaspoons baking powder and one quarter teaspoon salt and add to the egg mixture, alternately with one cup milk. Add one cup chopped nuts and one teaspoon vanilla. Beat well. Fold in the three stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in well greased angel food cake pan or a pan that size, in a moderate oven one hour. All measurements are level.

Mrs. A. C. Dickson,
Lewistown, Ill.

Baking Powder Biscuits

2 cups flour
2 level teaspoons baking powder
2 tablespoons shortening
¾ cup milk
½ tsp. salt

Method: Sift flour once, measure and sift three times with salt and baking powder. Rub shortening in with fork or tips of fingers. Add milk, mix lightly turn out on a well floured board and roll or pat ½ inch thick, cut and bake in hot oven.

Mrs. J. E. Inman,
Baylis, Ill.

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MONEY AND BANKING

From Common Sense Magazine
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By C. HARTLEY GRATTAN

This article shows how the financial structure, which today holds the country in a miserable subjection, will become of slight importance—money only a medium of exchange for luxuries, banking only a form of bookkeeping for the planning of production and distribution.

Immersed as we are in this year of grace 1933 in a money economy, it would seem likely that the eminent theoreticians of the system would be in perfect agreement about the nature of money. Such is not the case and there are schools of thought about money as much at swords points as the most partisan of politicians. And yet, at bottom, money is simply a medium of exchange, to facilitate the satisfaction of human wants, entirely lacking in esoteric virtues of any sort. By investing it with other and extrinsic values, we are merely giving expression to the superstitions of a money economy, and if we conscientiously subtract these barnacles of superstition, we clarify the purpose which money is supposed to serve.

Time was when money had an intrinsic value, which is to say that the coin in your possession was in itself worth its marked value. This system was, however, very unsatisfactory for a variety of reasons, the chief of which were the clipping of coins and the debasement of them by the royal officials. By a gradual process of evolution a system grew up whereby most of the coins in circulation became mere symbols and the actual value in precious metal was held in designated vaults against the redemption rights which they carried. A still further extension of this new principle brought in paper money and its various elaborations under the term "credit." Credit is the disguise under which most of the larger money transactions of the present day are conducted and the operation of our present system is more and more a matter of bookkeeping.

All readers of American history are familiar with stories of the difficulties the frontiersmen encountered through shortage of currency and their modes of escape from these difficulties by the monetization of various commodities like whiskey and hogs. In spite of the awkwardness of this substitute system of designing current values, it serves to emphasize the necessity under a profit system of some kind of money with which to conduct business. If, however, we extend our imaginations outside a profit economy, it becomes a moot question as to what function money can serve. Not only will such an economy weaken the hold of money over the imaginations of men, but it will also make obsolete many of those functions which we today call banking. For, in the last analysis, banking is simply a system which aims to control the money resources of the nation and the motive which governs the conduct of contemporary bankers is not public service, but profit. Take that motive away from them and a large part of their current activity becomes meaningless. What is left then is of major interest to us in imagining a possible future.

Let us, therefore, forget most of the ideas at present clustered around money and try to envisage an entirely new society in which money is not strategic but entirely incidental.

When the Russian Revolution broke out many Communist theoreticians expected the immediate abolition of money as an unnecessary social utility in a non-profit society. With the establishment of the New Economic Policy, however, which allowed a certain amount of capitalism for the time being, a sound money system for Russia became an imperative necessity, and the work of evolving a banking system was speedily undertaken. In the beginning the work was pretty obviously controlled by men whose ideas were hangovers from the old regime. The principles governing the work were comparable to those used in Western Europe, with differences obvious to all, and the prospects were that Russian money and banking would work

out into a fairly usual system. With the initiation of the Five Year Plan, however, the drive toward a money-less economy was once more brought to the fore and in the last few years the Russians have consciously directed their activities to that end.

What the theoreticians of the movement obviously have in mind is an economy in which money will not necessarily be entirely absent, but one in which it will be so subordinate as to be relatively unimportant. Neither is it likely that the functions we call banking will entirely disappear; they are socially useful and likely to be retained as administrative devices. These related functions, however, will certainly become rather peripheral, not central as they are today, and be definitely subservient to the public interest, not hostile to it as they periodically become in a profit economy.

Money in the Year 2000

In the economy of one hundred years from now such money as remains in circulation will be chiefly used for luxury purchases, the expression of cultural preferences, and for minor and incidental matters. Almost every one of the uses we now have for money will be taken care of in some other manner. Since housing will long since have passed out of the hands of private landlords, there will no longer be any use either for currency or its equivalent in this connection. No more will such items as food and clothing, which will be sufficient in volume to warrant the reduction of their "purchase" to a bookkeeping transaction, require money for their acquisition. The individual worker's account with society will be charged with these necessities as automatically as they are collected from him today by private landlords and shopkeepers. This will enormously reduce the need for money, and for many people will eliminate it altogether for long periods of time.

As a pure speculation, though, the idea may be put forward that in fields where the spending of earned income depends upon personal tastes, some provision for money must be made. Such fields may well include certain cultural activities, entertainment, and the purchase and consumption of luxury goods.

In the new society the opportunities for cultivating and gratifying what today pass for the highest flights of human desires, will be immeasurably increased. The public demand will be far higher in proportion to the population than in 1933, but still the differentiation of interests will be sufficiently marked and unpredictable to make it necessary for every man to register his choice in monetary terms. Thus the largest group will lend its support to the moving pictures, either in central exhibiting houses or through television. An equally large group will be interested in popular music, while an appreciably smaller portion of the population will want to lend its support to the more sophisticated varieties of music, both contemporary and historical. Moreover, it is manifestly desirable that the citizens of the next century be allowed to choose between highly developed work of art for their homes and the remote descendants of the popular department-store pictures of today. One family may want a piano; another may prefer to spend its luxury allowance in acquiring a private library.

For unless we assume that with the development of a rational economic system, standardized human beings will also develop, it is illogical to support that society can satisfactorily supply all those human satisfactions which come after food, clothing and shelter. Money in tomorrow's world will be the device for registering personal preferences among the various super-satisfactions open to mankind, but not provided in sufficient quantity for all. It should be noted, however, that this system will not be designed to make these varied satisfactions the property of the few. Basically there will be little if any differentiation of income among the working members of society and the scheme will be worked out solely

to take care of individual tastes. If by any imaginable flight of insight, the directors of the new society discover just what proportion of the national income should go to the support of each different luxury industry and cultural institution, then even this use for money will disappear. Barring such an extraordinarily subtle development, money will remain as a device for allocating the available funds.

Banking Remains as Bookkeeping

If such functions will remain for money to perform it will only be because, as has been said, the system of social bookkeeping cannot be worked out sufficiently to cover all possible variations in human tastes. This strongly implies that heavy reliance will be placed upon a function which today is controlled by such irrational and uncontrollable devices as supply and demand, price and profit. The problem of the future will not be to let supply and demand determine price and profit and so the distribution of goods and services over society. It will rather be to so distribute the social income as to bring the greatest possible benefits to all. This will be a problem in social bookkeeping and if the term is retained at all, this function will be called banking.

In no imaginable society will every worker receive the full product of his labor. Provision will always have to be made for the payment of administrators, for replacement of worn-out equipment, for the extension of industries, for service institutions of all kinds. Unless we conceive of tomorrow's world as static, which is too horrible a prospect, such charges upon the productive worker will certainly be made. His return, however, will be so immeasurably higher than today, because of the passing of the profit system and the full utilization of the possibilities of technological advance, that these deductions, now so burdensome, will be almost imperceptible to him.

Moreover, in proportion as he is provided with "free" services and necessities, the bookkeeping operations required to keep the system in running order will increase. The allocation of funds necessary to supply food, clothing and shelter to all, without the use of money, will be a problem of the first magnitude. But over and beyond these basic charges on the social income, will be such matters, now taken care of, if at all, by individual "charity," with a minimum of co-operation by the state, such as the care of the young, the sick and the aged. Removed from the pressure of want during his productive years, the citizen of the new world will also be protected against those evils which lack of money so surely imposes on men and women in our present economy. It will be the state which will see to it that full provision is made for the care and training of the young, which will care for the sick, and for the aged. Such services cannot be rendered without the aid of productive workers and it is from the values which they create that deductions will be made for the support of the new institutions.

Such distribution of the social income, however, will not be a money transaction in any proper sense. It may be that our present arithmetic symbols, so inextricably bound up with monetary values, will carry with them monetary implications for several generations, but the time will certainly come when the problem is one in "figures" rather than in dollars and cents as such. These figures will not even have any special relation to the circulating medium which is being used to purchase luxury goods and support cultural institutions. They will be simply the medium in which the social income is calculated that it may be satisfactorily distributed for the various and sundry purposes deemed necessary and desirable.

Thus it will come about that certain of the industries will be able to bear a much greater part of the support of non-productive services than others. This will be attributable largely to the degree to which the industry has been mechanized, to the productivity of the individuals engaged in it. While, as remarked, there will be few

if any individuals drawing special perquisites for their labors, the productivity of the industries will certainly vary, and consequently the minimum return in one industry will absorb a much higher percentage of the values created, than in others. The most productive industries, therefore, will be required to bear a larger part of the social cost of non-productive services like those mentioned. This will involve no injustice to the workers in these industries, but quite the contrary, for it is obvious that if the incomes of individuals were to be determined by the productivity of the industries in which they were employed, some workers would be at a marked disadvantage. The object in the new society will be to spread the fruits of our economy as evenly as possible, giving to all the benefits of what is indeed the fruit of the social labor of all.

The direction of this task will be a tremendous responsibility and one hesitates consequently, to apply the term banking to it. And yet when all the excrescences which the profit motive has piled on the fundamental purposes behind banking are removed, what is left but a device for distributing the social income? Particularly is this true if we assimilate private banking of today to the work of the treasury department of the government, an assimilation, by the way, which is going on constantly in Russia at the present time. The "bankers" of the future will, of course, be the reverse of our present representatives of the species; from socially irresponsible individuals, they will be transformed into very responsible members of the community.

The functions of money and banking in the new society will be hardly as crucially important as they are today. No man's life will hinge on the possession of a sufficient number of monetary symbols to provide him with food, clothing and shelter. These will be free gifts to all. Neither will it be possible to gain control of the system by "cornering" the few remnants of one powerful money which will still circulate. The heart of the new society will be located elsewhere than in its currency and its "banking" system. Banking will be a mere administrative device, subject to the control of the real rulers of society, who will be charged with defining the purposes to which the social income may be devoted and the means by which it shall be accumulated. In brief, the creative function will be superior to the exploitive function which is even more active in bankers than in industrialists in our present system.

Money will disappear from the pockets of the citizens of tomorrow; banks will disappear from the street corners. It will be impossible to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." The redefinition of values will be profound and far-reaching. The objects for which men will strive will be entirely different. Far from worrying themselves into early graves in the struggle for money, the citizens of tomorrow will hold money in low esteem. The uses for it will have so shrunk in number that this is inevitable. With plenty to eat, good clothes freely available, desirable residences the order of the day, with sickness no longer a cause for drastically depleted income and old age provided against by society, money will not stimulate cupidity. If we today should suddenly find ourselves able to spend money only on luxuries, the fundamental tolerance which is still in most people an active characteristic when it comes to luxuries and cultural boons, would freely assert itself. How much more likely is it that the citizens of the new world will place slight importance on the few vestigial remnants of money which they will have to use to express taste and personal predilections!

And with banking reduced to the business of distributing the social income, entirely subordinate to the creative directors of society, its essential utility will stand revealed and the men who engage in it will be public benefactors, not symbols of the predatory society of today at its terrible worst.

FALSE DOCTRINES OF COMMUNISM

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By RICHARD A. COE

Communism has been given an amount of publicity by our international-banker-owned and controlled press far beyond its value as news.

This has been aided and abetted by publicity seeking individuals who "lead" (from a safe place in the rear) "hunger" marches, cotton mill riots and other affairs of violence where dupes get their heads cracked and the "leaders" play it safe.

Communism is too un-American a thing to ever get a foothold in America, in spite of the aid given it by our subsidized press. It is a fantastic theory of government and morals which appeals only to those human heretics which are commonly referred to as the scum of the earth.

The only chance Communism ever had of securing a foothold of any magnitude in this country was effectually blotted out on last November 8. It was on this Red Letter day that the American voters showed enough intelligence to retire to private life those faithless government officials who had aided our Invisible Government manipulators in completely draining it of all of its economic resources.

It is the purpose of this article to show up some of the false propaganda regarding Russia and the Soviet's "Great Experiment," which is disseminated by Communist press agents and polliwogged by our subsidized press—a press subsidized and controlled (and often owned outright) by the very capitalistic system which professes to fear Communism so much.

Revolt Orders

Probably the most revolting of all the "innovations" put into effect in Communist Russia is the so-called Nationalization of Women. The women of the community, by this move, were made common harlots and all children born were raised in state institutions—never knowing who either their fathers or mothers were.

Such a system is so revolting to everything decent in the hearts and minds of the American people it wouldn't be countenanced for a moment in any civilized country. In fact, it wasn't even countenanced in certain parts of Russia and women had to be flogged to make them submit.

Such a wave of protest over the entire world, civilized and uncivilized, did the Soviet decree nationalizing women cause that its creators thought better of it and did not extend this beastly edict as far as they intended.

Furthermore, they decided that it wasn't good propaganda to let the world know about it, so the entire subject was denied by Soviet press agents—again aided and abetted by the subsidized press of America.

Plain Talk is printing herewith excerpts from an official report of the British Secret Service to the British Parliament. This printed report, so far as we know, is the only one in existence in America, all others having been destroyed, according to the best of our information. For what reason this destruction occurred, we do not know.

We are printing an exact copy of a decree nationalizing women issued by the town of Saratov. Saratov is the capital of the Province (or state) of German-Volga, population 277,500. It is situated in the south central part of Russia on the Volga River and is quite an important city, say, like Chicago would be to the United States.

Any American who can read sections one, four, five, six, nine and sixteen without a feeling of shame that such a thing can happen in a civilized world, or without a feeling of indignation at the various agencies who are proposing, aiding or abetting such a state of affairs for the United States, must indeed be a pathetic case.

Another thing which Communists make no denial or—in fact, even brag about—is their "racial equality" tenet. Under this white women must consort with negroes and if they refuse they are quickly thrown out of the Communist ranks. To prove

their extreme lowness the Communist party placed a coal black negro in nomination for Vice President of the United States last fall.

Rule of Force

R. H. B. Lockhart, of the British Secret Service, in a letter to Sir George Clark, said:

1. The Bolsheviks have established a rule of force and oppression unequalled in the history of any autocracy.

2. Themselves the fiercest upholders of the right of free speech, they have suppressed, since coming into power, every newspaper which does not approve their policy. In this respect the Socialist press has suffered most of all. Even the papers of the Internationalist Mensheviks like Martov have been suppressed and closed down, and the unfortunate editors thrown into prison or forced to flee for their lives.

3. The right of holding public meetings has been abolished. The vote has been taken away from everyone except the workmen in the factories and the poorer servants, and even amongst the workmen those who dare to vote against the Bolsheviks are marked down by the Bolshevik secret police as counter-revolutionaries, and are fortunate if their fate is to be thrown into prison, of which in Russia today it may truly be said, "many go in but few come out."

Soviet Ambition

9. The avowed ambition of Lenin is to create civil warfare throughout Europe.

Every speech of Lenin's is a denunciation of constitutional methods, and a glorification of the doctrine of physical force. With that object in view he is destroying systematically both by executions and by deliberate starvation every form of opposition to Bolshevism. This system of "terror" is aimed chiefly at the Liberals and non-Bolshevik Socialists, whom Lenin regards as his most dangerous opponents.

10. In order to maintain their popularity with the working men and with their hired mercenaries, the Bolsheviks are paying their supporters enormous wages by means of an unchecked paper issue, until today money in Russia has naturally lost all value. Even according to their own figures the Bolsheviks' expenditure exceeds the revenue by thousands of millions of roubles per annum.

These are facts for which the Bolsheviks may seek to find an excuse, but which they cannot deny.

Another B. S. S. operative reported:

All lands, buildings, machinery, etc., were now nationalised, without any compensation being paid to the former owners. The result has been an utter deadlock, all private enterprise being killed. Money is being hidden to an enormous extent, the absence of which is being made good as quickly as ever possible by the Soviet's printing presses; private printing establishments being taken over for this purpose. It is estimated that the quantity

of paper currency in circulation is now over 30,000,000,000 roubles, roughly 100 times the present gold reserve. A great quantity of false money is also being printed and being brought into circulation, especially the 20 and 40 rouble note varieties. All private trading is being taken over by the Government and the stocks are being confiscated.

Reign of Terror

Report of Colonel Kimens, Acting British Vice-Consul at Petrograd, dated November 12, 1918.

The state of affairs in Russia is becoming daily more critical, and the reign of terror is assuming proportions which seem quite impossible, and are incompatible with all ideas of humanity and civilization. Government, properly speaking, has ceased to exist in Russia, and the only work done by the Soviet authorities is inciting of class hatred, requisitioning and confiscation of property, and world propaganda of Bolshevism. All freedom of word and action has been suppressed; the country is being ruled by an autocracy which is infinitely worse than that of the old regime; justice does not exist, and every act on the part of persons not belonging to the "proletariat" is interpreted as counter-revolutionary and punished by imprisonment, and in many cases execution, without giving the unfortunate victim a chance of defending himself in a tribunal, as sentences are passed without trial.

The prima facie reason of this state of affairs is the expropriation of landed property, and the subsequent abolition of all other property. This is the root of the whole evil which has brought Russia to the present condition.

The first step taken in this direction was the expropriation of landed property belonging to the peasants, followed by the nationalisation of town property and the houses. In December, 1917, the banks were seized, and soon afterwards began the nationalisation of works and factories. Now all furniture is being confiscated, and people are allowed to have only a small quantity of clothes. The nationalisation of trade which has now been decreed will be the final deathblow to life and Russia's productive power will come to an end.

Commissariats of Free Love

Debunking the Soviet denial of their National Degradation of Women and abolition of the Home and Family is an official report by General Poole to the British War Office, as follows:

... There is evidence to show that commissariats of free love have been established in several towns, and respectable women flogged for refusing to yield. Decree for nationalisation of women has been put into force, and several experiments made to nationalise children. ...

World Revolution

Another B. S. S. operative reported: Bolshevism in Russia offers to our civilisation no less a menace than did Prussianism, and until it is as ruthlessly destroyed we may expect trouble, strikes, revolutions everywhere. The German military party are undoubtedly working hand in hand with Russian Bolsheviks with the idea of spreading Bolshevism ultimately to England, by which time they hope to have got over it themselves, and to be in a position to take advantage of our troubles. For Bolshevik propaganda unlimited funds are available. No other country can give their secret service such a free hand, and the result is that their agents are to be found where least expected.

International Deception

The American State Department has even taken cognizance of the situation in Russia. On October 27, 1919, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, reported to Senator Henry C. Lodge of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in part:

"Since the overthrow of the autocracy Please turn to page ten

HOW RUSSIA TREATS ITS WOMEN

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

Just to "set the record straight" we are herewith printing copy of a typical decree issued by a Soviet municipality placing its women on the same basis as harlots. This is an official record of the British government.

"This decree is proclaimed by the free Association of Anarchists of the town of Saratov. In compliance with the decision of the Soviet Peasants, Soldiers and Workmen deputies of Kronstadt, the private possession of women is abolished."

"Social inequalities and legitimate marriage having been a condition in the past which served as an instrument in the hands of the bourgeoisie thanks to which all the best species of all the beautiful have been the property of the bourgeoisie, who have prevented the continuation of the human race. Such ponderous arguments have induced the organization to edit the following decree:

1. From March 1st, 1918, the right to possess women having reached the age of 17 and not more than 32 is abolished.

2. The age of women shall be determined by birth certificates, or passports, or by the testimony of witnesses and in the failure to produce documents their age shall be determined by the Block Committee, who shall judge her according to her appearance.

3. The decree does not affect women having five children.

4. The former owners may retain the right of using their wives without waiting their turn.

5. In case of the husbands resisting they shall forfeit the rights given in the last paragraph.

6. All women according to this decree are exempted from private ownership and are proclaimed to be the property of the whole nation.

7. The distribution and management of appropriated women in compliance with the decision of the above organization are transferred to the Saratov Anarchist Club. In three days from the publication of this decree all women given by it to the use of the nation are obliged to present themselves to the given address and give the required information. Before the information that the Block Committee are formed for the realization of this decree, the citizens themselves will be charged

with such control. Each citizen noticing a woman not submitting herself to the decree is obliged to inform the Anarchist Club.

9. Men have the right to use one woman not oftener than three times a week for three hours, observing the rules specified below.

10. Each man wishing to use a piece of public property should be the bearer of a certificate from the Factories Committee, Professional Union of Workmen, Peasants and Soldiers Council, certifying that he belongs to a working class.

11. Every workman is obliged to discount two per cent from his earnings to the general fund of General Public Action.

12. Male citizens not belonging to the working class in order to have the rights equally with the proletariat are obliged to pay one hundred roubles monthly into the public fund.

13. The local branch of the State Bank as well as the Savings Bank are accredited places.

14. All women proclaimed by the decree to be national property will receive from the funds an allowance of 238 roubles a month.

15. All women who become pregnant are released from the direct duties for four months, three months before and one month after childbirth.

16. Children born are given to an institution for training after they are one month old, where they are trained and educated until they are 17 years old at the cost of the Public Funds.

17. In case of birth of twins the mother is to receive a prize of two hundred roubles.

18. All citizens, men and women, are

19. Those guilty of spreading venereal diseases will be held responsible and severely punished.

obliged to watch carefully the health and to make each week an examination of the urine and the blood. (The examinations are made daily in the laboratories of the Eugenic Bureau.)

20. Women having lost their health may apply to the Soviet for pensions.

21. The chief of the Anarchists will be in charge of perfecting temporary technical measures concerning the recognition and support of this decree by proclaiming saboteurs, enemies of the people and counter-revolutionists and they will be held to severe responsibility.

(Signed) Council of the City of Saratov

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

THE CHALLENGE TO CATHOLICISM

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

By JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

The Roman Catholic Church has immense riches and power. Forty years ago it damned Socialism. Now it is coming to realize that the capitalist system leads to class division and misery, and that a Machine Age demands greater social control of wealth. Mr. Carter, author and former diplomat, who has talked to important persons in the Vatican, here poses a question. Will the Church cling to its own great wealth, or will it throw its immense power on the side of radical change?

The Holy, Roman and Apostolic Church is the oldest organism in Western civilization. It combines a tradition which links the present million horse-power units to the slave-gang of the Caesars. It has continued through the centuries and has adapted itself to many changes and chances.

The events of the last twenty years strongly suggest that the future of humanity must lie along the lines of collectivism, of socialistic materialism, of co-operative internationalism. Undiluted nationalism, classical capitalism and political democracy are doomed to gradual or violent extinction, by the forces of technology, communism (considered in its true meaning), and dictatorship of economic power.

This is the modern challenge to a Church which has just succeeded in adapting itself to nationalism, capitalism and democracy. The future happiness of Western society and, perhaps, the very existence of millions of people who are now living and suffering depends on whether the Church has learned anything from its previous experience with printing, gunpowder and the discovery of the Western Hemisphere. It, instead of resisting the changes which are bound to come, the Church can encourage, support, humanize and direct these changes, it will have met the challenge and justified its human, as distinct from its divine, mission in this world.

For this purpose, the Catholic Church disposes of unique human and economic powers. They might be sufficient to turn the scale in the direction of wholesome change, especially in such a country as the United States where, in some respects, a convenient laboratory for experimenting with new forces and new conditions exist.

Unity of Purpose; Diversity of Function
The organization of the Church itself is perhaps the most flexible of human mechanisms. Every government and business in the world could afford to make a prolonged and detailed study of the methods by which the Vatican secures unity of purpose with diversity of function. We are so habituated to, let us say, sharp divergences between the State Department and the Navy or between the majority and minority stockholders in Youngstown Steel, that it is difficult for us to realize that such divergences would be impossible in the organization of the Holy See. There might be, as indeed there are, sharp differences of opinion between individuals, but on the functional side there is no room for conflict.

Not to go into too great detail, it is sufficient to say that the work of the Vatican is handled by a considerable number of appropriate Congregations and Offices. Each Office or Congregation—call them Bureaus—is headed by a Committee. Membership on these Committees is not mutually exclusive. The Pope is a member of several, the Cardinal Secretary of State is a member of several, and so on. Broadly speaking, the working personnel of the College of Cardinals is divided into a number of interlocking committees, rather than water-tight compartments, under the supreme authority of the Pope. The Pope himself is a life-long dictator in the realm of dogma, but cannot name his own successor, who must be chosen by the College of Cardinals, which means that the most highly trained administrative body in the Church selects its own administra-

tive and doctrinal leader. It is an excellent system and enables the Supreme Pontiff to direct the energies of the Church into whatever channel seems to offer the greatest opportunity for advancing the interests of the Church.

Neither Impotent Nor Bankrupt

Catholicism today is neither impotent nor bankrupt. It disposes of more wealth and power than does any other human organization. Until the recent development of the big Rhodesian copper fields, Catholicism dominated the production of copper throughout the world and, by its control of this "strategic metal" (essential in an electrical or even in a belligerent epoch), was in a position to shape events throughout the world. Today, the Church is reputed to be the second greatest investor in American industrial securities, and it is an open secret that the recent suicide of a prominent Catholic financier was due in part to the heavy losses which the Holy See had sustained on the New York Stock Exchange as a result of following his advice. Today, despite the depression, in every part of the Western World the Church disposes of immense resources; Church buildings, pious funds, trusts, bequests, donations, Peter's pence. Over three hundred million souls throughout the world acknowledge the Catholic faith. Their spiritual life is controlled, their political institutions are influenced, and their economic practice is motivated to a tremendous extent by the intensive organization of priests, bishops, archbishops, orders, convents, colleges and schools throughout the world.

Let no one doubt either the efficiency of the organization, the material resources, or the spiritual and political power of the Holy See. It is one of the greatest single facts of our day. Whether this efficiency, wealth and power will continue to dominate Occidental affairs depends entirely upon the worldly wisdom of the Vatican. The Church's moral influence suffered so severely and its moral authority was so drastically curtailed by its mistake of four hundred years ago, that it is doubtful whether it could survive as more than a spiritual ideal if it should make a similar mistake today.

Humanizes Changes

The Church's great opportunity lies precisely in its intensive concentration on human values and its expert knowledge of human nature. The Church's great service can be to humanize changes as they come, and to insist, as it insisted in the days of the Caesars, that certain moral qualities are beneficial and certain moral practices are dangerous, both to the individual and to society. The concept of mutual duties and mutual rights, which is fundamental to modern collective thought, is so clearly in tune with the traditional teaching of the Church that it would be astounding if the head of the Church had not given voice to them in this turbulent era. As a matter of fact, Pope Pius XI has done so.

The United States, which goes into periodic jitters over the latest British debt note or over a speech in the Japanese Diet, and which regards the Nine-Power Treaty or the Lausanne Agreements as documents of world-shattering significance, has paid altogether too little heed to the extraordinary series of Papal Allocutions and Encyclicals in which the Supreme Pontiff off the Roman Church has set forth the Catholic attitude towards social and economic reconstruction. The only clear voice, aside from the shrill formulae of Marxism, which has sounded over the wastelands of the post-war world, has been that of Pope Pius XI. The Vatican has placed its finger upon the abiding principle of social co-operation.

For example, the Encyclical of May 3, 1932, on "The Sacred Heart and World Distress," contains a passage which deserves to be blazoned in Wall Street:

"Greed, whatever be its species and form, has brought the world to a pass we all see and deplore. From greed arises mutual distrust, that costs a blight on all human dealings; from greed arises hateful envy which makes a man consider the

advantages of another as losses to himself; from greed arises narrow individualism which orders and subordinates everything to its own advantage without taking account of others, on the contrary cruelly trampling under foot all rights of others. Hence the disorder and inequality from which arises the accumulation of the wealth of nations in the hands of a small group of individuals who manipulate the market of the world at their own caprice, to the immense harm of the masses. . . ."

For this reason, the Encyclical continues, the Pope "advocated . . . a more equitable distribution of the goods of the earth" and urged repentance upon "this poor world that has shed so much blood, has dug so many graves, has destroyed so many works, has deprived so many men of bread and labor."

It is, however, in the great Encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno," of May 15, 1931, published on the fortieth anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's "Rerum Novarum" (dealing with the impact of industrialism upon society), that Pius XI outlines the policy of the Church towards social and economic reform. "Quadragesimo Anno" deserves to be read and studied throughout the world. In brief summary, it rejects Socialism, Liberalism, collectivism and individualism, and advocates the regulation of the use of property so as to assure a more than living wage to the mass of workers, and repudiates class-warfare, urging instead the collaboration of classes, on the basis of the old Catholic conception of mutual duties. This Encyclical is too important, however, to be summarized, for it commits the Church to a forward policy, and summarizes the problems of modern society.

"Towards the close of the nineteenth century (the Encyclical observes) the new economic methods and the new development of industry had sprung into being in almost all civilized nations, and had made such headway that human society appeared more and more divided into two classes. The first, small in numbers, enjoyed practically all the comforts so plentifully supplied by modern invention. The second class, comprising the immense number of workmen, was made up of those who, oppressed by dire poverty, struggled in vain to escape from the straits which encompassed them."

"This state of things was quite satisfactory to the wealthy, who looked upon it as the consequence of inevitable and natural economic laws, and who, therefore, were content to abandon to charity alone (page President Hoover!) the full care of relieving the unfortunate, as though it were the task of charity to make amends for the open violation of justice, a violation not merely tolerated, but sanctioned at times by legislators. On the other hand, the working classes, victims of these harsh conditions, submitted to them with extreme reluctance, and became more and more unwilling to bear the galling yoke."

It was under these conditions, with Socialism and syndicalism growing, that Leo XIII gave impetus to the formation of Catholic unions and began the astonishing pre-war growth of Catholic labor unions into the "White International" and the accompanying development of "Catholic Action" in politics.

Competitive Greed

Leo XIII had noted the difficulties of "workmen, surrendered, isolated and helpless, to the hard-heartedness of employers and the greed of unchecked competition" and reaffirmed the ancient ethic of "the relative rights and mutual duties of the rich and of the poor, of capital and of labor" and had asserted that "the duty of rulers is to protect the community and its various elements; in protecting the rights of individuals they must have special regard for the infirm and needy" and that the function of the civil power is "to make sure that the laws and institutions, the general character and administration of the commonwealth, should be such as of themselves to realize public well-being and private prosperity."

Arguing from these premises, Pius XI

stated that "It is Our right and Our duty to deal authoritatively with social and economic problems." Rejecting both the untrammelled claims of Individualism and Collectivism, he declared that while property is a natural right, independent of the use or abuse of ownership, "the right of ownership, like other elements of social life, is not absolutely rigid." Inasmuch as the character of wealth has changed from property to the functioning of machinery, it, "being augmented by social and economic progress, must be so distributed amongst the various individuals and classes of society that the common good of all . . . be thereby promoted." And he argues that "the immense number of propertyless wage-earners on the one hand, and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other, is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men." He urges that "the wage-contract should, when possible, be modified somewhat by a contract of partnership" so that "wage-earners are made sharers of some sort in the ownership, or the management, of the profits." He states that "the wage paid to the workman must be sufficient for the support of himself and of his family" and approves the principle that if should correspond to his family obligations so that "fathers of families receive a wage sufficient to meet adequately ordinary domestic needs," and "that wage-earners of all kinds be enabled by economizing that portion of their wages which remains after necessary expenses have been met, to attain the possession of a certain modest fortune."

He continues to urge that "just as the unity of human society cannot be built upon class warfare, so the proper ordering of economic affairs cannot be left to free competition alone" which, "though within certain limits just and productive of good results, cannot be the ruling principle of the economic world." To justify this denunciation of laissez faire, he points out that

"it is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure."

"This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood of the entire economic body. . . ."

"This concentration of power has led to a three-fold struggle for domination. First, there is the struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere itself; then, the fierce battle to acquire control of the state, so that its resources and authority may be abused in the economic struggles; finally, the clash between states themselves."

"... Free competition is dead; economic dictatorship has taken its place."

These are not the words which one would expect of an organization which is committed to the status quo, and are as strong as anything said by that radicalism which brands Catholicism as the ally of the profiteer and militarist.

Is It Only Talk?

Nor are these words a mere smoke-screen laid down to conceal from the masses the spectacle of a reactionary ecclesiastical organization doing lip-service to popular beliefs. The Vatican has been working and waiting for an opportunity to put into practice these affirmations. To a certain extent, it has already done so in the "corporative State" of Fascist Italy, through the establishment of corporations of capital, labor, and the State, for the regulation of separate industries. So far as the United States is concerned, it has already been intimidated by the young Monsignor who control the application of

Please turn to page fourteen

PUFFED WHEAT--PUFFED BUNK

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

By JAMES RORTY

The Advertiser and His Ad-man
Have Doped Us. Shall We Unquestion-
ingly Believe What They Say?

I went into a chain store recently, and asked for wheat.

"Wheat?" repeated the clerk. "Oh, you mean 'Wheaties'."

I did not mean "Wheaties." Nor did I mean any of the sixteen varieties of trademarked, packaged, blown-from-guns, puffed, radiated, neutered and otherwise degraded wheat derivatives which the clerk offered me, at prices ranging from ten to fifty cents a pound.

I wanted wheat, grains of wheat, and the clerk sent me to a feed store. There I got my wheat, shoveled out of a bin, at three cents a pound. That is a spread of about 600 per cent from the farm, where wheat has sold this year at twenty cents a bushel. But that is another story.

I took my wheat home, and ground ten pounds of it quickly in a large coffee grinder. I made muffins. They were praised heartily by one of our guests that week-end—a hospital dietician. She praised, also, the boiled cereal made next morning from the ground whole wheat. We made bread, too—bread containing all the vitamins extracted from wheat before it

is sold to constipated consumers as a packaged specialty.

But maybe you don't want to buy wheat, grind it and bake it? Let the chain baker do all that, you say—his motto is service.

Fine. The service, to put it crassly, but with substantial accuracy, is to make and sell what is probably the worst and most expensive bread in the world, while spending millions for ballyhoo to the effect that it is the best and cheapest. The flour from which all but a few of the American white breads are made is bleached by the use of chemicals. In bread-making, yeast foods such as potassium bromate and other chemicals are very generally used.

A French authority, M. Labat, writes, "The danger of chronic intoxications following persistent use of bread made with flour that has been bleached artificially, and matured by means of chemical improvers, is held to be sufficiently well established to make absolute prohibition of the use of any chemical improvers in France highly desirable."

In their book "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs"—the guinea pigs being you, dear readers—Messrs. Schlink and Kallet point out that "hardly anything used in the commercial bakery, even the flour, is as good as ordinary kitchen grade. All or nearly all

are second rate, cheap and nasty, and a large proportion are dangerous to health."

So much for the quality of the commercial bakers' service. As to quantity they are equally solicitous. According to testimony given at the 1924-25 Conference on Weights and Measures of the Bureau of Standards, the American bread-consumer loses about \$100,000,000 annually on short-weighted loaves, and \$10,000,000 in New York City alone.

What, you ask, has this to do with advertising? Well, what else is responsible? The wheat, in the grain, is available. Anyone can get it, grind it and cook it.

Why do we not, in this period of drastic economy in the kitchen, go back to the grain? Why do millions go hungry for bread, while farmers have a surfeit of wheat which they sell for twenty cents a bushel?

Basically, of course, it is because of the breakdown of capitalistic economy. But before that, it was because of the opium of advertising—advertising of trick brands of flour, advertising of patented cereals of great expense and little nutritive value. Because of a pretty package, because of a mere reiteration of the name, because of a radio hour based on a comic strip, the housewife and her husband and her chil-

dren demand their special brands of prepared cereal, or a special species of bakery-sliced bread.

Recently in the Argentine, the government became critical of the "service" of commercial bakers. It took over the baking industry and cut the price of bread from 3.5 to two cents a pound.

Compare this with what happened when an advertising expert, Mr. Claude C. Hopkins, took over the marketing of Puffed Rice and Wheat Berries, which he rechristened Puffed Wheat. Puffed Rice was then selling at ten cents a package and Puffed Wheat at seven. Hopkins raised the prices to fifteen cents for Puffed Rice and ten cents for Puffed Wheat. In describing the exploit in Advertising and Selling, Mr. Hopkins remarks, "This added an average of \$1.25 a case to the billing price. This gave us an advertising appropriation."

The net of this triumph from the point of view of the consumer is that you pay about fifty cents a pound for Puffed Wheat: the wheat being worth not more than a cent a pound and the puff costing forty-nine cents.

As long as the public insists on labels, honest information bureaus such as Consumers-Research are powerless.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYED AND WORKERS GETTING STARVATION PAY JOINED TO HELP THEMSELVES

Everywhere the jobless and those having jobs at starvation pay are organizing to obtain justice. Politicians in many cases control the workers' organizations and in others try to wreck them. The wise worker rejects leadership of the politicians and seeks relief from leaders of his own class. In the following article a North Carolina worker tells of the successful organization of a workers' Association.

There were large cracks in the walls and floors through which the wind whistled. There had not been a fire in the house all winter. The widow and her six children who lived in the house had been denied all relief. Her baby was 15 months old.

"Relief has been denied them," said relief officials, "because rumors were afloat that the mother was a person of questionable character."

There were many other families in Durham, North Carolina, where everyone was literally starving until the organized unemployed stepped in and demanded relief. But in doing it they had a struggle on their hands.

The Durham Association of the Unemployed with a membership of 800 was organized four months ago. From the very beginning the organization has been rooted in the community and has been open to all unemployed regardless of opinions or color. The men and women who started it have slaved in the factories here for years.

Politicians

One day four months ago, 600 jobless men and women met in the courthouse. City officials were clearly frightened and they were there in full force. A long discussion ensued, participated in by the officials, and it was decided to organize the unemployed. But no policy was worked out, and subsequent meetings of the group only resulted in debates between city and relief officials and the unemployed.

Difficulty was smoothed over when a constitution and by-laws were adopted making only the unemployed and the partially unemployed eligible for membership. We doubt the wisdom of barring anyone from membership who is genuinely interested in the organization, yet this appeared to be the only way to keep relief officials and politicians from getting control.

An investigation committee was appointed, then, to "uncover and bring to light any corruption or incompetence on the

part of relief officials," and several city officials trembled in their boots.

Evictions soon became the terror of landlords. News spread from the organization that evictions must stop. "All landlords who evict unemployed families will be advertised," the workers said. Only one eviction has taken place since.

That the organization has grown strong is shown by the fact that it demanded and finally won representation on the relief committee here. Federal authorities who have taken over relief at first said they had no intentions of recognizing the Association. As our membership grew they changed their minds.

The strength of the organization is shown by the differences in wages paid for relief work in Durham and other towns where the unemployed are still unorganized. Raleigh pays 75c a day; Mebane 60c; Greensboro 50c; Charlotte 50c; small towns in the eastern part of the state 35c; Durham \$1.

Manufacturers all over the state are objecting to the payment of more than 50c per day for relief work.

In Charlotte there is an organization, but it has been discovered that it is controlled by relief officials. Several times the unemployed have tried to organize but have been met by armed police force. They are told that there is already an organization, "The Organization of the Unemployed," as it is called, which they may join. Police break up their meetings and once arrested their leaders and sentenced them to six months in jail.

Results

It is obvious that the unemployed organization of Durham has not stopped unemployment or wiped out hunger, but it has opened up relief channels to starving families, such as the widow and her children. Moreover, it has kept wages for relief work far above wages paid for the same work in Southern towns where the jobless are not organized. It has halted evictions and won representation on the relief dispensing body here.

In addition, we have had the Relief Director's salary reduced \$75 per month, and today a petition is in circulation to put him out of office. We are planning and looking forward to the big National Legislature of the Unemployed workers and farmers in Columbus, Ohio, July 1-4, where the unemployed organization can make a "New Declaration of Independence."

FALSE DOCTRINES OF COMMUNISM DISHONOR WOMANHOOD OF RUSSIA

(Continued from page eight)

In March, 1917, the Department of State has studied developments in Russia with the sympathy which America has traditionally shown toward all movements for political and social betterment. The study which has been made of the Bolshevik movement, some of the results of which are furnished herewith, shows conclusively that the purpose of the Bolsheviks is to subvert the existing principles of government and society the world over, including those countries in which democratic institutions are already established. They have built up a political machine which by the concentration of power in the hands of a few and the ruthlessness of its methods, suggests the Asiatic despotism of the early Tsars. The results of their exercise of power, as shown by the documents presented in the accompanying memorandum, have been demoralization, civil war, and economic collapse.

A portion of the memorandum mentioned reads as follows:

"The theoretical dictatorship of the proletariat," acknowledged to be the rule of a minority, with a definite policy of preliminary destruction is found in fact to have degenerated into a close monopoly of power by a very small group, who used the most opportunistic and tyrannical methods, including 'mass terror!'

"One of the main aims of the Bolshevik leaders from the very beginning has been to make their movement a worldwide social revolution. They insistently declare that success in Russia on the development of corresponding social revolutions in all other countries. Bolshevik policies and tactics are subordinated to the idea of the international proletarian revolution. Apparent compromises with 'bourgeois' governments or countries have proved temporary and tactical.

Racial Dissension

The Bolshevik attitude toward racial problems, which can hope only to inflame the black race against the white in sections of the United States where these two races understand each other and are living in peace and contentment, each in its various ways, is herewith given in excerpts from the Messenger, a negro magazine published in New York.

"We Want More Bolshevik Patriotism. 'We want a patriotism represented by a flag so red that it symbolizes truly its oneness of blood running through each one's veins. We want more patriotism that surges with turbulent unrest while men—black or white—are lynched in this land.

... We want no black and white patriotism, which demands separate camps, separate ships, and separate oceans to travel on. What we really need is a patriotism of liberty, justice and joy. That is Bolshevik patriotism, and we want more of that brand in the United States." (From The Messenger, May-June, 1919—included in the U. S. Department of Justice report of "persons advising anarchy, sedition and the forcible overthrow of the government.

Excerpts Relating to Religion

"Church. (1) An emotional barroom where those of guilty conscience, weak will and weaker mind can get on an emotional jag once a week. (2) An institution maintained for the purpose of supporting sleek, well-fed and indolent fellows, and keep the laity continually raising money for new buildings, repairs, gas and coal bills, and to send them (the clergy) on long vacations. (3) A valuable ally of the ruling class; its celestial affairs (of which no one knows anything) in order that wage slaves' pockets may be efficiently picked by the bosses."

BIG HEARTED SAMMY

The United States has cancelled billions of war and peace debts owed it by foreign countries. The outright cancellation is in addition to other debts scaled down, and to interest reductions. The following list shows outright debt cancellations up until June, 1926. Since then there have been other concessions not outright:

Belgium	\$463,221,500.00
Czechoslovakia	15,042,566.12
Estonia	6,096,860.00
Finland	3,962,945.00
France	4,627,225,895.83
Great Britain	2,008,207,000.00
Hungary	834,760.00
Italy	3,413,874,500.00
Latvia	2,505,365.00
Lithuania	2,659,060.00
Poland	73,360,450.00
Rumania	4,615,739.95
Yugoslavia	84,001,365.00

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FARM RELIEF OR FARM HOKUM?

HUGE SALARIES WASTED GIVING FARMER "HELP"

Use Government Millions But Farmer Gets No Actual Relief

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa
Member of the U. F. F. A.

I am asking the farmers to read the following extracts of an address by Representative Hart, of Michigan, entitled, "Relieving the Farm Relievers" as it gives information as how the so-called farm leaders do at Washington. As we have said, the present Farm bill as it passed the House is a curse to the farmers and taxpayers if it becomes a law.

You will note who the sponsors of the Farm bill were. Will the farmers ever wake up and kick such leaders overboard?

I quote Mr. Hart discussing the new Farm bill.

"This bill was sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farm Grange, and by three large cooperative organizations who borrowed huge sums of money, which came out of the Federal Treasury as the result of the Farm Marketing Act. The situation of the farmers of the United States would be bad enough because of the diversity of their interests, due to geographical, climatic, and soil conditions, if they had no organization at all. However, when you realize that these so-called 'farm leaders' have capitalized the sad plight of the farmers to raid the Treasury and pay themselves enormous salaries, you can see that their situation is indeed tragic.

Big Salaries
"Why should the salaries of farm relievers be so high? Why should these men, with crocodile tears in their eyes, telling about the grievous predicament of the farmer, demand salaries from \$10,000 to \$75,000 a year? They have a 100 per cent record for backing farm legislation that has failed. Under their leadership the farmer has sunk to the lowest point since the first settlers landed in Virginia under John Smith.

"With a record of this kind of leadership, why should anyone have faith in further legislation which they advocate? They claim to represent at least half the farmers of the United States. Consult your farmer friends in your own community and you will find out that these claims are false. Yet these statements are freely made and kept before the Congress and Congress is passing legislation that they are demanding. Congress has but few men who have had any experience in farm marketing. Therefore it is comparatively easy for these pirates to raid the Treasury with their unsound scheme.

Farm Bureau
"I am going to discuss the American Farm Bureau Federation in particular, because this is the most active so-called 'farm lobby' here in Washington. These leaders, and especially the American Farm Bureau Federation, have been active with reference to all legislation since 1920. They have been instrumental in the passage of farm legislation and the farmer's condition has grown steadily worse. Mr. Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of this organization, testifying February 20, 1930, before the Caraway lobby investigation hearing in the Seventy-first Congress stated that every member of the Federal Farm Board was satisfactory to them. Mr. Gray also stated his organization was responsible for the naming of Alexander Legge, head of the farm machinery trust, as chairman of the Federal Farm Board. Therefore, according to their own testimony, the American Farm Bureau Federation directed the handling of the Federal Farm Board with its policy of permitting farm leaders to draw salaries of fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars a year. These high-priced farm re-

lievers, according to the last statement of the Federal Farm Board, have lost \$350,000,000 of the taxpayers' money. I want to ask the farmers of the United States if they want another scheme sponsored by the same people, which cost the Treasury \$350,000,000 and the farmers untold millions?

"Did these farm organizations sincerely believe that the Farm Marketing Act would be beneficial to the farmer? If they did, they disclosed their ignorance of farm economics. If they did not, they disclosed their willingness to offer this quick remedy to help deceive the farmer.

Payroll Facts

"To help you decide as to their sincerity I want to call your attention to the testimony of Mr. Gray, in the hearing before the Caraway lobby committee of the Senate, showing the connection between Mr. Gray and Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and their dealings with the Nitrogen Trust, the Power Trust, the placing on the payroll of either the Union Carbide or American Cyanamide Co. farm bureau agents for the purpose of defeating Senator Norris' Muscle Shoals bill, which would have given cheap nitrogen to the farmers.

"Now let us take the pending bill. It has been endorsed by Mr. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; C. E. Huff, president Farmers' National Grain Corporation; C. G. Henry, representing the American Cotton Cooperative Association; and Charles E. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association. "First, let us see how all these gentlemen profited from the last farm bill, as compared with the farmer. Mr. O'Neal's concern had two of their former officers drawing \$12,000 a year as members of the Federal Farm Board namely, Mr. Sam H. Thompson, former president, and Mr. Frank Evans, former secretary. Mr. C. E. Huff is the preacher who draws \$15,000 a year as president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. This is the concern that was organized under the trust laws of Delaware with a paid capital of \$76,000, and just before election refunded their loan of \$16,000,000 from the Federal Farm Board for 10 years at one-eighth of one per cent interest. They could buy Government bonds with the Government's own money and make a profit of \$500,000 a year. Mr. Huff should be interested in some more farm legislation of this kind, since the Farm Board is going out of existence.

Huge Loans

"Mr. C. G. Henry, of the American Cotton Cooperative Association who also endorsed the present bill, represents a concern with a paid capital of \$79,500 which now owes the Government, through the Federal Farm Board, \$61,000,000 that was lost speculating in cotton. Charles E. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, should also be interested. His concern also has a loan of many millions from the Farm Board.

"In the light of the record of these men, would you as farmers call them in to chart your course? Would a business man or a banker place these men upon their board of directors after their record with the Federal Farm Board? Yet, these are the gentlemen who claim to have written the pending bill and agreed upon it on behalf of the farmers of the

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City, Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

United States.

"I, as one farmer, enter a loud protest.

"Having given you a history of the gentlemen who claim to represent the farmers, now let us discuss the bill as it has been presented to the Senate (H. R. 3835) with Senate amendments. The first provision in this bill for relief of the farmer is a huge speculation in cotton. This, of course, is the chief interest of the American Cotton Cooperative Association. It is evident that the American Cotton Cooperative, which Mr. Henry represents, expects in this deal to save something from the wreck of that concern, which owes the Government \$61,000,000, that are admittedly lost. The impression has been given out that this money was lost stabilizing cotton.

"The Farm Marketing Act never provided for cooperatives to stabilize any commodity, and the contract under which the money was lost expressly provided otherwise. The stabilization organizations, both in grain and cotton, were to carry out that work. If

this bill is passed time will tell whether or not Mr. Henry's concern will come out of this deal with a few million dollars to the good. This concern should be placed in the hands of a receiver, and the cotton which they have should be liquidated and every dollar in this organization should be turned back into the Treasury without any negotiations whatever. The concern owes millions they can never hope to pay, and it is all the taxpayers' money. Here is the language in this new bill that provides the way out for Mr. Henry's concern: 'In making such settlements the cotton shall be taken over at prices equal to the amounts loaned or advanced, directly or indirectly, plus the carrying charges and operating costs thereon.'

More Salaries

"These operating costs for 1930-31, which the Government is to take over, include the \$75,000 salary of Mr. Creekmore; the \$15,000 salary of Mr. C. O. Moser, their chief lobbyist; Mr. C. C. Henry's salary of \$10,000; Mr. U. Benton Blalock's salary of \$10,000 per year; Homer T. Wade's salary of some \$5,000 per year; and like salaries of numerous other officials of that organization. Is it any wonder that these gentlemen are enthusiastic for the bill, or that they have spent most of the time since Congress met in Washington at the taxpayers' expense?

A Swindle?

"Mr. Henry's concern, the American Cotton Cooperative, has undoubtedly handled several millions of bales of cotton on which a profit has been made. What has become of the profits? The bill provides that the Government shall assume the losses. It is presumed that the farm 'relievers' will take the profits. If this is carried out, Teapot Dome was a mild swindle.

"This bill, under section 9, page 10, provides for the levying and collecting of taxes which are to be paid out for rental and other benefit payments to the farmers after deducting all expenses. How much will be left for the

farmer no man can tell. However, all commodities named in the bill are subject to a processor's tax which may run as high as 50 or 100 per cent. Section 16 provides that a tax shall be levied upon the floor stocks of processed goods on hand. Under section 19, subsection C, it provides that in order that the payment of the tax under this act, may not impose any immediate financial burden upon the processors and distributors they shall be eligible for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 5 of that act.

"Now let us see what can happen with reference to the money borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In the hearing before the Senate Agricultural Committee Mr. Woods, representing the meat-packing industry, told the committee that in his judgment this tax could not be passed on to the consumer without curtailing the consumption of meat. He stated that the housewife would only spend just so much of her income for meat, and any increase in price cut the amount of meat she would buy. He also stated that meat is perishable and must be sold by the packers regardless of profit or loss. Mr. Woods also stated that the packing industry was not making a profit and that their normal profits when business is good run from one-fourth to one-sixth of a cent a pound. It is obvious, therefore, that the packer cannot assume any losses due to this act. Mr. Woods further testified that it would take \$30,000,000 to pay the tax on the packers' stocks and \$50,000,000 would be needed a little later to finance the tax. If the theory of the meat packers is correct, that this tax cannot be passed on to the consumer, or that the meat is perishable and must be sold regardless of profit or loss, as Mr. Woods testified, and the packers lose \$80,000,000 in the operation, what position would they be in? Would the packers assume this loss, or would they come to Congress and ask us to cancel it as we will have

Please turn to page fifteen

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

MUSCATINE WAGES WORSE THAN THAT GIVEN PRISONERS

Dear Editor:

Muscantine workers organizations have come out against the present system of paying the relief workers from the R.F.C. Fund with orders on the stores for four-fifths of the earnings and only one-fifth in cash. The Citizens Employed and Unemployed League is leading the fight against this slavery or "convict labor" condition. The local Relief Committee seems to care little what these workers have to say on the question of their own pay. The Committee passes the "buck" to the State Committee who seems to pass it right back to the local officers. The relief agents dictate just what shall be bought with this earned money, only certain foods may be bought, no allowance is made for a man to pay rent and his clothing must be as the agents specify.

A man must even get an order before he can purchase needed medical supplies for his children.

This seems to me a most barbarous situation. Even in the prisons of Iowa, the men serving time for criminal offenses are treated much more like human beings. They are allowed two bags of tobacco each week and the money they earn inside those prison walls they may spend as they wish except that no poisons or liquids containing alcohol may be had. Besides this they are well fed under the circumstances and have a clean and sanitary "house" and a warm bed, they are able to get medicine at a moment's notice and dental service is provided.

The men in the prisons make from 25 cents to 60 cents per day and this money is their personal fund. They are also supplied with decent clothes and shoes, fully as good as our "free workers" have here in Muscatine. Compare this with the workers on the relief—They can not buy a steak, a pork chop, nor can they have head lettuce or many other green goods, they cannot have any tobacco unless they let the light, water and rent bills go unpaid because they only receive 20 cents in cash from each dollar and only get to work 2 and 3 days a week except where a man has a family of 6 or more.

This condition of "convict labor" in our city and county should be rigidly and wholeheartedly condemned by every citizen of the community. These men earn every cent they receive and are doing work for the people of this community and the people should see that they receive this money without dictation by a few assorted politicians.

T. G.,
Muscatine, Iowa

FAMINE COMING?

Dear Editor:

The next evil to appear on the scene may be famine. This may appear to be a joke; so was 25¢ corn a few years ago. The world has never had a surplus that it did not need. It is when the economic condition is as it is at present that the surplus grows above normal. An underfed world is the cause—with an increasing population and no increase in the

landed area; makes the evil of a surplus more imaginary than real. The problem that should be stressed with all the force available is to get the consumption up to normal. This must be done by enhancing the buying power all along the line; beginning with the farmer. The farmer buys every line of merchandise from the smallest to the largest, and when the farmer prospers everybody has a chance to prosper when the economic condition is properly adjusted. The farmer has been deflated to such an extent now that if he has to depend on a purely speculative market.

If the farmers get any help it will have to come by President Roosevelt blazing the trail. There is no hope that casts a shadow from any other source.

When the farm products are stabilized, it will stabilize the price of land and also strengthen the credit structure. This should be supplemented by a reduction in the hours per day for all men working on machines that have thrown men out of employment. If all of the industries in the U. S. were humming from morning until night, there would still be several million people out of work. This is going to raise the price. We will grant it will, but when the economic conditions are so formulated that every man has a job, then that will be the lowest price which can be maintained under the highest standard of prosperity. When a man's buying power is normal a sack of flour is cheaper at \$2.00 than it would be at 50¢ when his buying power is reduced to nothing. The machines are all right when they are used to help a man make a dollar easier than he could before the machine was invented. When a few industrialists absorb all the profit the machines make then it is all wrong. When these things are executed this country will be in a position to progress constructively free from the control of destructive forces. We need more statesmanship and less control by selfishness. President Roosevelt has got a good start to deliver the goods, and we are all hoping he will be able both physically and mentally to come under the wire.

J. M. Tupper,
Dysart, Iowa

Iowa Congressman Favors Roosevelt's Inflation Program

Dear Editor:

The Congress as well as the Nation was startled at the President's announcement of an inflation program this week. Many members of the former body were highly pleased. His statements were followed by an immediate rise in commodity prices and even an increase in stock market values.

The reaction toward the move in this section of the East was favorable. The public seemed to be encouraged and to feel that the future looked better.

The above action and subsequent trends in the business world only goes to bear out my often repeated statements from the platform and to the press that the U. S. does not require a lot of complicated panaceas to lift us out of the mire. We just simply need some common sense in the operation of economic affairs such as the maintenance in circulation of an adequate medium of exchange to carry on our volume of business. I have been confident all along that President Roosevelt would follow such a program. He indicated by his plan of controlled inflation that he intends to do that very thing which will result in honest to goodness farm relief, unemployment relief and improvement of general business conditions. The only way to solve economic problems is to get at the base of the trouble.

When the controlled inflation program is followed by an opening of international trade channels through reciprocal trade agreements and lower tariffs this

Nation will again be on a safe and sound foundation from a business standpoint. It is generally understood that the latter proposal will eventually be laid before Congress.

By the time this article goes to press the House will have passed the Muscle Shoals bill sponsored by Senator Norris and endorsed by the President. It is thought that the operation of the existing plant will result in a material benefit to the consumers of electrical energy through reduced rates. Furthermore it is maintained in many circles that such action will aid in checking the development of the power trust that has become dangerously dominant in many localities. It is of course the duty of the U. S. Government to protect the rights of its citizens from the domination of trusts or monopolies.

Otha D. Wearin,
Congressman from the
Seventh Iowa District,
Washington, D. C.

MODERN EDUCATION

Dear Editor:

Education is the one constructive agency for world salvage socially, intellectually, economically, morally, religiously, and commercially. Education means "to be able to read the signs of the times and to know which way to turn."

This is called a machine age, a mercenary age, a pleasure-mad age, a degree-mad age, and a scientific age. Methods of instruction are changing in order to better meet dominant features that have become such prominent factors in influencing our social and economic life. The entire structure of our educational system is being challenged as never before in the history of our state, our country, and the world. It is paramount that the educational forces meet the issues at hand. In the world's mad rush for pleasure, happiness, and comfort; for greed, and gain, for money and degrees, we have lost sight of the principal aim of all educational processes, which is to bring forth and train all the faculties and powers of mind and body to their highest possible use so that the individual may serve humanity with the best that in him is.

"If there has ever been a time when well-trained, expert tutelage was needed that time is now. No doubt that some mistakes have been made in evaluating the aims and objectives of educational processes and methods of instruction; placing values in dollars and cents rather than in cultural lines of achievement and service. We need educators of vision and worth. We've been teaching subjects long enough, it is high time to be teaching the child. We have indulged false concepts in educational fields until they have become too materialistic.

There is a balance, a harmony, a median in all things. Such methods of instruction must be used as will bring such a state in the life of the individual. If it is a mercenary age, the educator must not let the metallic taste destroy the finer qualities of soul life until it is sold for a pittance. If it is a pleasure-mad age, the educators must find the proper balance between the instinctive tendencies of industry and play. If it is a degree-mad age, the teachers must emphasize cultural values and service above mercenary mindedness. If it is a scientific age there is no real harm in using scientific methods in helping solve the problems and finding balances in life and energy.

Education is the fortress, the stronghold, that defeats ignorance, crime, illiteracy, degradation, lawlessness, and intemperate living. There are four sources of education: experience, associates, observation, and books.

According to Averill there are four approaches to education: social, instructional, historical, and psychological. They are worth thinking about. There is danger in becoming too bookish when one depends upon the textbook alone. Marks and grades and degrees mean nothing. The things that

count are the aims and purposes of being educated; the attitudes toward education and its relation to humanity. Knowledge that is used for right purposes becomes a power for good in the life of the individual as well as the group. Right attitudes are attained, interests become sympathetic. These eventually grow into skills of hand, head, and heart. Self respect and self confidence become concomitant factors in constructive thought and action in all life's duties and contacts. It is good to be educated.

Mrs. Sarah Huftalen,
Head of Teachers' Training
Dept.,
Muscatine High School,
Muscatine, Iowa

MUSCATINE BANKS

Dear Mr. Baker:

Certainly was glad to hear you will soon be on the air.

Well, Mr. Baker, Muscatine has a new bank, "The Muscatine State and Trust Co." and as things go on the Hershey and First Trust & Savings Banks want to combine as one under the new state law. Gosh, it seems as Muscatine won't have a real bank after all. Either closing or reorganizing. Plenty of money there but the white-collar banker receives his before the working individual receives his so therefore if there isn't any left we go empty handed.

I work for a button concern here in Muscatine and am telling the truth when I say the wages aren't very satisfactory. Always decreases in piece or day work. Why? Muscatine is called the "Pearl City" and puts out more buttons than any other city in the world. And then low wages.

Muscatine is planning to have a big celebration sometime in June or July. It is its 100th birthday. Plenty of talk of plans and etc., but when the time comes everything will develop in a fizzle. Why? Simply because KTNT isn't here to furnish the splendid programs (music and school programs and etc.) People don't care to come here anymore since the main attraction has been removed—KTNT.

The Muscatine Chamber of Commerce has an idea of placing billboards just outside of town giving directions to the driver, of the most important places such as "Wild Cat Dens", "Muscatine Weed Park", "Muscatine Business Section". By these they think people will stop when driving through. Yes, they may, but not many because KTNT was the "Voice of the Air" and everyone heard your talks, programs and on Sundays came here and spent the day.

If I wished anything I sure would wish KTNT would reopen and pep Muscatine "The Pearl City" anew once again; as it was once.

Mr. Baker, what does XENT mean? Have you anything in mind? Well, I hope your voice 'twill soon sail over the air back home.

Are you coming back to your old city, Muscatine, after your station is finished? Of course, don't think I'm only writing this for answers but am interested in your policy, and believe in you as a man of courage, wisdom and truth.

N. W. C.,
Muscatine, Iowa

SOLDIERS' JUSTICE

Dear Editor:

The economy bill is certain to cause untold hardships on thousands of disabled veterans, who gave their all in defense of their country, thus receiving \$1.00 per day while in the service where if they had been at home they could have been getting from \$2.50 to \$10.00 or \$15.00 a day. And then you hear the draft dodgers yell, why should the veterans get their bonus before 1945? Well here is the answer!

At the close of the war the Government dug up the sum of approximately \$9,500,000,000 for the war profiteers, namely the big steel corporations munition manufacturers, etc. But when it comes

to the veteran getting a fraction of what he lost during his enlistment all the country is in an uproar about how much it is going to cost.

As in my particular case up until I entered the army I hardly knew what it was to be sick or did not see the time that I could not do as big a day's work as anyone, but since I have gradually been on the down-grade and for the past ten years I have done very few day's work which can be classed anywhere near equal to those I did before entering the army. Yet under the economy program I will be very fortunate if I receive the measly sum of \$8.00 a month although my examination at the veterans' hospital disclosed nerves as my trouble which is classed as permanent disability, and at present I can do only three or four hours work a day. When the soldier boys came home we and you all remember how every one repeated, "nothing is too good for the soldier boys." By the economy program and the attitude of the public in regard to the veterans' pensions nothing can be done that is rotten enough.

O. A.,
Portal, N. Dakota

JUDGE RUTHERFORD

Dear Editor:

The clergy have used names to juggle with, while Satan, the devil, formerly Lucifer, has perverted human reason and established a monstrous organization of superstition, with which to discredit the Creator. Hence the doctrines of hell-fire and the senseless holy (?) trinity, all of which are not supported by intelligent harmonizing of the Sacred Record. Even the game of the departed is played with for commerce as witnessed by medical hoodwinkers extravagant funerals and purgatorial money-masses. In reality all go to grave and stay there in oblivion or non-existence until the day of the resurrection, which is a 100-year-day miracle, wrought by Christ Jesus, by virtue of his cross, which legally guarantee every human a full chance for life on earth.

Already Satan has been ousted from heaven, and now his activities are many-fold in evil at the earth.

The turning point is at hand as saith that champion of right, Judge Rutherford, and soon a whirlwind of destruction will be aimed at that giant system of hypocrisy, and then the people will be delivered from the class who feed themselves and permit Jehovah's sheep to die. Never again will they occupy places of authority, but will be a stench in the nostrils of all decent people. Then the slogan will not be: "The people be damned," but instead: "THE PEOPLE BE BLESSED."

Joseph Greig,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WAITING FOR XENT

Dear Mr. Baker:

As I was reading in the Midwest Free Press March 30 the developments of XENT, and where you stated you would send a beautiful colored booklet free. Please Mr. Baker send me one of your booklets. I am a reader of the Midwest Free Press, the best paper in all the world.

L. A. Drumbarger,
Viola, Iowa

BIG BUSINESS

Dear Editor:

I quote Bernard Shaw: "Your newspapers get into the hands of Big Business. They are dominated by money, and the first time you write anything contrary to the interests of that domination, you will find out." I know by long experience, I have been turned down by every publication of importance in this and other countries.

I wish to criticize the American Medical Association because of offences against humanity. This is a sample:

Into bodies of which they know very little
They put drugs of which they
Please turn to page fifteen

RAW FOOD DIET HELPS REDUCE WEIGHT WITHOUT BODY INJURY

By Dr. T. de la Torre

Why do people grow thin on a diet of raw food?

In order to answer this question, it is necessary that every person who eats the conventional diet of civilization, has in his blood and tissues an enormous amount of foreign matter, consisting of uric acid, lactic acid, toxins and mineral deposits in the cells and tissues.

This waste occurring in the body amounts to considerable, even in such persons as are not suffering from any discomfort for the time being, and believe themselves to be healthy and sound.

But instances of sudden death of those who have a few days before been examined by doctors of life insurance companies and pronounced sane and healthy, prove that although a person may appear fat and healthy, he is not. In fact, such instances prove that such person's body is in a seriously degenerated condition. For no healthy person suddenly drops.

Let those who appear fat and healthy and who are eating and living in the regular way, begin to fast, and they will soon be surprised to see enormous quantities of mucus cast out of the body, to see the thick coating appear on their tongue, to notice the foul taste that appears in their mouth.

But I have no time here to give you illustrations, to make my argument convincing. I must return to my question: Why do people get thin on raw food?

First let me say that the loss of weight results from the elimination of poisonous waste and filth that has been largely the cause of your ailment.

I shall explain briefly what occurs when you go on a raw food diet. First, you greatly reduce or entirely eliminate the intake of sodium chloride, or common table salt. Every person eating cooked food well seasoned with salt, has in his cells and tissues from two to four ounces of inorganic sodium chloride. Physiology teaches us that the normal physiological salt solution in the blood and other fluids of the body is at about 7 to 9 per thousand. By using this ratio, we see that for every ounce of salt that we have ingested and is retained in the body, we must have about 112 ounces of water, or 7 pounds, to keep this inorganic mineral (salt) at normal physiological solution.

Supposing that you have retained in your body tissues from one to two ounces of salt. This means that there must be in your body from 6 to 14 pounds of water to maintain this inorganic sodium chloride in solution.

Can you begin to see what happens when you begin to eat only of raw food, not seasoned with inorganic sodium chloride (salt)? Very naturally the excess of inorganic sodium chloride is eliminated from the body, together with the large amount of water that was keeping it in solution.

So you see that in this way you have lost 6 to 12 pounds of your weight, but without necessarily having lost a single ounce of your healthy tissues. And consider what a relief it is for the body to thus be rid and free of this useless, surplus, and dangerous weight.

I have experimentally increased my weight from 6 to 8 pounds in one week simply through eating cooked food seasoned with salt, and as soon as I discarded this diet and returned to the raw food without salt, I lost this abnormal weight in two days.

The body, when given natural food, begins its purging and purifying process by eliminating quickly the poisons that are in a state of solution in the fluids of the body, such as sodium chloride and other acids that have been neutralized by the alkaline salts.

It is possible to observe the elimination of these poisons through the kidneys by examining the urine after having lived on a diet of uncooked food for a time. You will find the urine cloudy, with a whitish sediment when left standing for a few hours.

It is usual for people who begin to eat uncooked food to feel improvement from the first; but a few weeks later the elimination of poisons begin, and uncomfortable symptoms arise. The body seems

to be regaining power, increasing its alkaline reserves, and when the stage is set, the great purging crisis comes. Now more uncomfortable symptoms arise, and those of little faith grow frightened and quickly return to the old diet, with a feeling that by doing so they saved their life.

But if you have faith and remain steadfast in your course, the body, soon having at hand the necessary solvents, begins to dissolve the accumulated, hardened waste, and it is conveyed by the blood to the depurating organs, to be expelled from the system.

While the person is going through one of these purging processes, he may feel very sick and think that his old pains are returning he may feel discouraged and be willing to give up the only process of purification and cure under the shining sun. But if he has faith and does not turn back, he will receive his reward.

There is no reason whatever why a person should become frightened because he loses weight on a diet of raw food. In the first place, he is losing weight consisting of poisonous waste, and of diseased and decaying cells and tissues. And if he does not lose this dangerous weight by eating raw food, the time will come when he will lose it through a process of purification known as influenza, pneumonia, typhoid fever, smallpox, and so on. For all these disorders are but symptoms of a great urging and purification process, instituted by the body to save itself from destruction.—From How to Live Magazine.

TOXIN-ANTITOXIN

Toxin-antitoxin is made up of the toxins which according to the theory, are the cause of diphtheria, plus antitoxin. The introduction of this matter into your child's body is the introduction of the supposed cause of diphtheria and its supposed antidote. It is based on the pernicious fallacy that disease is prevented and cured by its cause. There are a number of evils following its use, not the least of which is diphtheria itself. The Austrian government has forbidden the use of this serum, so great is the danger.

ACID FRUIT DIET

In many cases, an exclusive acid fruit diet is better than a fast. Rheumatism, arthritis and syphilis fall into this class. Here, the citrus fruits and grapes are of the greatest value, grape fruit and lemons holding first rank. This diet should not be pursued for more than ten days at a time, when it should be broken and an exclusive raw vegetable diet substituted for one week, to be followed by a three-day diet of fruits, milk and cereals and then the regimen repeated.

HICCUGHS

Zone therapy treatment for hiccoughs is extraordinarily successful. Grasp the tongue of the hiccougher with a clean handkerchief and pull it forward, squeezing it firmly at the same time. It should thus be held while one is counting 100 slowly.

SACCHARIN

Saccharin is made from a coal-tar product, plus sulphuric acid. It is not a food product and has no place in the body. It is four hundred times as sweet as common sugar.

WHY BE SICK? WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

FREE copy on request
HOW TO LIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Hugo, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Tobacco Facts

Editor's Note: Tobacco contains nicotine, a habit forming drug, injurious to health. Men and women who know the deleterious effects of tobacco, but against this balance what they think is the pleasure and nervous relief smoking gives them, may be wise. Real information on tobacco is seldom given by daily newspapers hungry for large tobacco company advertising.

Dr. George Thomason, a surgeon of Los Angeles, says:

"A nation's greatest asset is its children. They are the future builders of the nation; and anything which hinders the growth and development of the child strikes a very destructive blow at the foundation upon which a country is built. And this is what tobacco is doing in every part of the world. Tobacco cripples the heart and damages the nervous system."

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On



HEALTH RULES

Have fresh air where you live and work. Remember that it is not out of doors we take cold as often as indoors.

Keep the extremities warm, but wear loose, porous clothing that does not exclude all air.

Get out of doors for a part of each day. You might save gasoline by walking to work. According to evolutionists, the next generation may be minus legs if this one uses them only to dance with.

Open the windows of your sleeping room wide, or else sleep on a porch.

Eat a good variety of food, including free use of vegetables and fruits.

See that the child has plenty of milk. It is a protective food insuring needed material for growth. Do not eat too much, too fast, or between meals.

See that the bowels are normally active, using laxative foods or other simple means.

Stand, sit, and walk erect. You should carry your chest in front of you instead of behind.

Avoid poisonous drugs, either as foods, drinks, medicines, or petty vices.

Bathe frequently; a daily bath or sponge is a distinct advantage. Wash hands before each meal, and teeth following each meal.

Remember that play and rest are as essential as work. Try to make your work play, but never

let your play become work.

BABY'S BATH

A baby should be bathed at least once a day. During hot weather one or two extra sponge baths may be given, but as a rule, the daily bath should be a tub bath.

Some very important points to remember in giving the baby his bath are as follows: 1. Don't place a baby in a tub before testing the temperature of the water. 2. Don't add hot water to the tub while the baby is in the tub. 3. Don't wash the inside of a baby's mouth. 4. Don't leave the baby alone for a minute in the tub. 5. Don't allow a draft to blow on him while he is being bathed. 6. Don't leave any soap on the little body. 7. Don't use highly scented talcum powder on a baby. 8. Bathe a baby directly after nursing time.

BLOOD

At each beat of the heart about two ounces of blood, 148 ounces per minute and more than 600 pounds an hour or about 8 tons per day, is pumped through the heart. Each day the heart pumps what is equal to lifting 130 tons 1½ feet high. Do not overcrowd the system with starchy food, it will diminish this power. The proper circulation is next to the supply of nerve energy in importance for good health.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

CANCER

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Radium Or Operations

To protect patients and public from "quack" statements we invite investigation to prove that the methods used at our hospital in the treatment of cancer, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, kidney bladder, prostate glands, fistula, asthma, gall bladder, and rheumatism have proved successful without operations, radium or X-ray. Facts, data and records have been carefully compiled in an interesting booklet. Send for it.

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BAKER HOSPITAL

W. W. POTTER, M.D. Lessee

Muscatine Iowa.

THE CHALLENGE TO CATHOLICISM

(Continued from page nine)

Papal policies that they will put the whole force of the Church behind any political movement which promises genuine social betterment, without reckoning the cost or caring as to appearances. For a time, it was obvious that the Church was keenly interested in the concept of Technocracy and was ready to support it, until it became apparent that the original leaders of the movement were only incidentally interested in social betterment and were actually ambitious for political power.

The essence of the reforms urged by Catholicism will be a restriction upon the use of capital. This will, sooner or later, strike at every religious endowment and every benevolent or charitable fund in the world. If, as seems likely, it is accompanied by a regimentation of society, to the extent that communistic principles are applied to the distribution and consumption of wealth, it will also strike at the privilege of any ecclesiastical organization to withdraw, through the priesthood and through monastic orders, any considerable number of people from the economic commonwealth. Sooner or later, the Church, which is today rich and powerful, will find itself threatened with the sequestration of its productive capital and with the restriction upon its privileges to recruit clergy without reference to the economic needs of the community. Moreover, in a country such as the United States, with its Constitutional veto of an established church, it would not be pos-

sible to compound such sequestration by substituting the distribution of funds raised by taxes, from the State to the Church.

Will the Challenge Be Accepted?

When Catholicism faces this dilemma it will be vital to discover the depth of its social sincerity. On the one hand, it must weigh the physical welfare of the mass of its own communicants in the United States; on the other, it must contemplate a profound readjustment of its internal policy and organization. For the Church cannot possibly hope to pass through the fire intact; the faith may, but not the formal organization of the Church. The question will then arise as to whether the Church will accept the change gladly and

pay the cost, or whether it will, as it has done in Mexico, Spain and Russia, cry "Persecution" and attempt to use the conscience of the Catholic worshippers to interfere with broad policies of social readjustment. It will be easier for a poor Church to adapt itself to the life of the future than for a rich Church to pass through the needle's eye of drastic economic reconstruction.

The Catholic Church is the only religious organization which is great enough to take the forward step at this time. The Protestant Churches are the depository of the economic and social prejudices of the past four centuries. Communism is the only other force in the modern world

which can speak and act boldly. Here is the challenge to Catholicism: the modern world and man's relation to it and to his fellows. If the Church is sufficiently radical, it can save far more than itself; but if it is timid or reactionary, it can again deal a deep wound to civilization and to itself, as it did once before when confronted with what Leo XIII has styled "new things."

HERBERT HOOVER AND FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT

An interesting comparison between the Roosevelt and Hoover dynasties is shown in the acts of the Crown Princes of these two royal houses. Elliott Roosevelt, a capable and rising young advertising man of New York City, has just quit Manhattan Isle because of a deluge of offers made to him which too obviously were made because of the position of his father as President of the United States.

Rather than trade on this fortunate circumstance, or be expected to help someone dip into the Federal Treasury, young Roosevelt renounced Manhattan and has gone to Arizona to become a cow-punching magnate. As high as \$40,000 a year is said to have been offered him.

What did Herbert Hoover, Jr., do under similar circumstances four years ago?

This young man had no particular ability along any line, yet he accepted a very high salary as "vice president" on one of the largest air transportation companies in the country. Later evidence indicated that there was a decided string on this appointment, just as there was on Archie Roosevelt's \$15,000 a year job with the Sinclair oil company.

For, hardly had Hoover, Jr., sat down at his highly polished desk for the air transportation concern, than it received millions of dollars from the Federal administration as gifts from the Post Office Department. These gifts were known as "air mail subsidies" and it is a matter of record that Hoover, Jr.'s concern got the bulk of these subsidies which, in the year 1930 alone, amounted to \$20,586,107.

Brother, Can You Spare A Dime?

Unorganized charity, the welfare experts (drawing high salaries) tell us is the worst thing possible for the deserving poor. The welfare theorists say we should ignore the thin-faced men on Muscatine streets with their "brother, can you spare a dime?"

Maybe they're right, but before believing the experts listen to the story of a "brother."

"I am a bum. Twenty-four years old, a college graduate (Phi Beta Kappa), I have done all sorts of work from reporting to pick-and-shovel. Nine months out of a job, resources of friends and relatives exhausted, all chances of ever finding another job growing less as my last clothes wear out. . . .

"I speak for the bum—and this includes the repulsive bearded derelict on the Bowery, includes the hobo who beats his way from city to city in search of that El Dorado where he will be considered human, includes the single jobless man who by the thousand is being demoralized, driven to desperation. I speak for the man who stops you on the street to ask you for a nickel, or a penny (the ante has decreased

with swollen competition)—who begs on the street, taking the chance of being beaten up by a brutal plain-clothes man for this crime. I speak for the man who steals your milk in the morning because he has been refused even the miserable slop that the Municipal Lodging House scornfully throws at us.

"A typical day for a bum in the metropolis of Wall Street: Wake up at 6 o'clock in the 'Muni' or the 'Dock' and fall in line with hundreds of other bums. Wait an hour. March down to the fumigator in the basement to our clothes. Back in line again. Breakfast of oatmeal without sugar, coffee and three slices of stale bread. Walk to South Ferry, passing the banks of Morgan and Rockefeller. Here we line up to register for another night's flop. Bitter cold; wind sweeps in from the harbor. One hour, two hours . . . Finally we get inside and the clerk takes out 'yellow cards' and sends us back to the Municipal Lodging House . . .

"Life is one line after another. And vermin. . . .

"The great city of New York treats its homeless unemployed worse than its criminals. . . ."

WHAT PRICE DIME?

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By A. P. PIERCE

Once, upon a time, a farmer raised a dime's worth of cotton. He sold it to a dealer who did business largely upon credit and so had his overhead interest charge to add to the price of the cotton.

The dealer sold it to the shipper, he to the spinner, he to the weaver, he to the manufacturer of overalls, he to the wholesaler, and he to the merchant. Each man along the line had his overhead interest charge to add to the price.

As luck would have it the farmer came to the store to buy the overalls. "Only a dollar," said the merchant, "we used to get a dollar and a half." "Yes," said the farmer, "but at present prices there is about a dime's worth of cotton in them and I doubt if the girls who tended the loom and the sewing machine got over a quarter or the railroads more than a nickel."

"What is the rest of this price for interest and profit?" "No," said the merchant, "in times like these none of us can make any profit." "Well," said the farmer, "if the producer got a dime, labor got a quarter, the railroads got a nickel and you manufacturer and merchant get a nickel a piece there would still be half the price left for interest to pay for the use of all that wind they call credit that was required to transfer ownership."

"I supposed the transfer of ownership was a free transfer but it looks like it carried with it a sales tax we had not noticed. I wonder how it would be if we had real cash money enough in existence to do all business on a cash basis. I thought, since I owed no one, that I paid no interest but it looks as if I was mistaken."

"I must go buy me some groceries. I wonder how much of the price will be interest this time."

Says he to himself: "If credit has such a power as that to collect a tax on each transfer of necessities, and the banks are given the special privilege of collecting interest on nothing but credit, is it any wonder that when the books are balanced at the end of the year the banks have gathered to themselves the lion's share of all the wealth that has been produced by the combined efforts of all the laboring and producing people while they themselves have not produced one dollar's worth."

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)

know less by a title,
To cure (oh ye Gods, may the
heavens ne'er fall)
Diseases of which they know
nothing at all.

R. D. Work, Sr.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

LABOR QUESTIONS MEDICAL EXPENSE

Wise Cracks Vs. Medical Care Debated By Union Paper

Under the heading "Wise Cracks, vs. Medical Care," Labor the national workers' publication states:

The president of the American Medical Association, Dr. E. H. Carey of Dallas, announces that his organization opposes the Wilbur report on the cost of medical care, and will fight any effort to socialize the practice of medicine. "The medical profession," he declared, "cannot be Fordized until human beings become robots." Dr. Carey's pronouncement would have more effect if he or anyone else could be sure what it means. There is no talk of robots, and none of remodeling the practice of medicine on factory lines. But the Wilbur committee, like earlier investigating bodies, brought out certain facts which cannot be ignored.

Only a small percentage of the American people have as much medical care as they need. The chief reason for lack of care is lack of money. Families whose breadwinners earn less than \$100 a month get barely one-third of the attention necessary to keep them well and effective. It is easy, within limits, to predict how many babies will die during their first year by knowing the incomes of their parents.

And yet, with the exception of a few specialists, medicine is not an overpaid profession; doctors give more of their services free of charge than any other group of craftsmen on earth.

England and other countries have devised health insurance plans which seem to be working well, which give a great deal of comfort to poorly paid workers, and which are approved by the medical profession in those countries. It will take more than meaningless wise cracks to stop the movement to introduce similar plans in the United States.

Lawyer Sentenced On Forgery Charge

NEW YORK—On his plea of guilty to forgery, Alexander Whynman, one of the staff in the Bank of United States investigation, who later turned that connection to account and got money from the bank's debtors on representations that he could compromise their claims, received a sentence of from four to eight years in prison.

Some of the money which he collected, \$93,011 out of a total of perhaps \$250,000, he did turn over to the banking department, which was liquidating the bank. His former law partner said that sometimes Whynman told clients he had handled their cases successfully, although he had not, and paid them money out of his own pocket. This apparently was done in an effort to build up a reputation.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the TNT Magazine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, which commenced business on the 30th day of December, 1930, has been dissolved by vote of the stockholders as provided in its Articles of Incorporation.

TNT MAGAZINE COMPANY
Charles W. Gray, Vice President
Irma Baker, Secretary

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

CLASSIFIED

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USED MACHINES—1 Hayes Planter, 3 Disc Harrows, 1 3-h.p. Engine, 1 Hay Rake, 1 McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor. Muscatine Implement Co.

Labor Claims Huge Rail Loss Caused By Mismanagement

The American Federation of Labor has sent the following article to the Midwest Free Press:

The organized labor movement has contended time after time that much of the present financial predicament of the railroads is due to the mismanagement of the railway executives.

Confirmation of this claim now comes from John F. Harris, a director of the Southern Pacific Company and of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

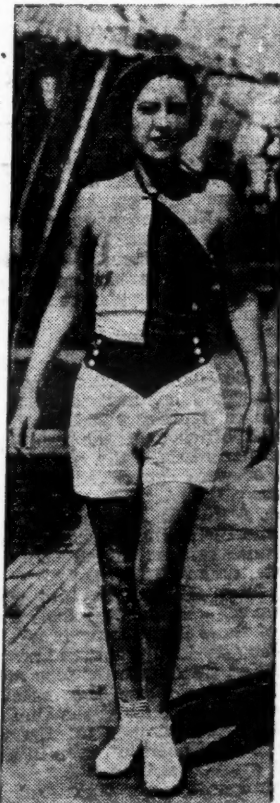
In discussing the advantages of the proposed Government czar for the railroads, politely called a "moderator" or a "coordinator," Mr. Harris declares that such an official endowed with adequate authority could save the railroads from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 annually through elimination of duplicated facilities and services. Duplicated railway facilities and services do not fall into place like manna from heaven fell on the Israelites. They are established and installed by the orders of the railway executives themselves. Now these same executives admit that the facilities and services are not essential to transportation and should be abolished. And they are such a bunch of anarchistic inefficients that they can't do the scrapping themselves but must run to the Government for a dictator!

When the czar effects the millions of savings predicted by Mr. Harris the entire amount should be devoted to restoring the wage slashes imposed on the railway employees many months ago.

An airline between Berlin and Leningrad has cut the time between the two cities from 45 hours by train to 13 hours by air.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Smart Outfit



The tie-back in contrasting colors is one of the smart beach costumes seen at Miami Beach, Fla. The outfit is worn by Miss Blanche Martin of Chicago.

HUGE SALARIES WASTED GIVING FARMER 'HELP'

(Continued from page eleven)

to do for the American Cotton Cooperative? These loans are available to all processors under the law and would apply to the meat-packing industry, to the cotton mills, to the rice mills, flour mills, and all other industries operating under this act.

Not Farm Relief

"It is, therefore, conceivable that instead of the farmers getting relief that the Treasury of the United States may be relieved of half a billion dollars. The processors are not in sympathy with this act and it is my judgment that if this money is lost that inasmuch as they were forced into this kind of an operation by law, that the Government never could recover the funds. I want to ask the farmers of the United States if this is the kind of legislation they want? I want to ask the farmers if the American Farm Bureau Federation represents their views in sponsoring this legislation? Does the National Grange represent your views in this legislation? Does the American Cotton Cooperative, which has lost \$61,-

000,000 of the taxpayers' money to play with for 10 years, paying one-eighth of one per cent, represent your views?

"If these men represent your views, I wish you would write to the President and tell him so. If they do not represent your views, I wish you would write the President and tell him specifically your connection with farm organizations and whether or not any of these I have enumerated represent your viewpoint. He is your friend, I assure you. No man has ever desired to assist the farmer as our President now desires to help you. In my judgment, and I have had 30 years' experience in farming and in the marketing of farm produce, this is a farm relievers' and processors' bill from which the farmer will derive little or no benefit. It has been recommended to the President by the leaders of farm organizations as a farmers' bill. I am making this plea to you because I am firmly convinced that you are not represented in Washington, but that you are, misrepresented."

I for one can say those leaders at Washington except John Simpson are not representing the wishes of farmers. They are using the farmer as a pawn. Eighty-five per cent of the farmers are against them.

The manufacture of sand-lime brick has reached a high technical development in Switzerland, where it is rapidly displacing clay brick.

PINCHOT DEMANDS HIGHER STANDARD

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Governor Gifford Pinchot has declared that "a civilization based on crumbs from the rich man's table cannot stand indefinitely the strain of things as they are," and he added that "America is suffering from a standpatters' depression."

"We are paying the forfeit of our neglect or refusal to adapt ourselves to new conditions."

The three things necessary in America today, the governor said are:

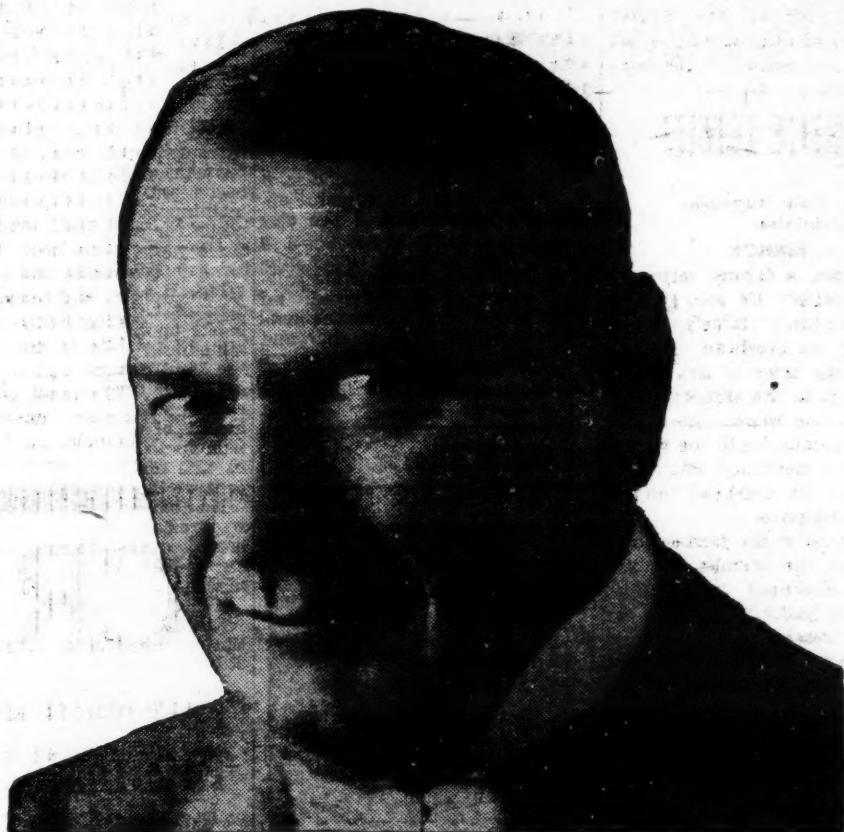
1. Security in the right to work for every able-bodied person of working age.
2. Certainty that the city worker and farmer will share equitably in what he produces.
3. "A far higher" living standard than workers and farmers now have.

FARM EVICTIONS

It is believed that the increase in farm evictions during the last two weeks of March hastened President Roosevelt's message to Congress calling for relief against foreclosures on farm mortgages.

During 1932 real estate foreclosures generally were 274.9 per cent higher than the figures of 1926.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On



AGAIN

The public will have the pleasure of hearing JUDGE J. F. RUTHERFORD of New York City on a net work of radio stations extending from coast to coast. This hook-up is by special arrangement and in response to an urgent demand by the radio audience.

THE SUBJECT:

"KINGDOM BLESSINGS FOR THE PEOPLE"

Positive proof will be submitted showing that the clock of the ages is about to strike the hour for ushering in the grandest era of all time.

JUDGE RUTHERFORD will be speaking in person on this nation-wide coast to coast hook-up from New York City. For Duquesne and vicinity tune in on the following stations:

WOC, Davenport — WHO, Des Moines

WMT, Waterloo

Sunday Morning, 8 a. m., April 30

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

BANKS' CASH MAY BE RELEASED IN 30 DAYS, ROSS DAVIS SAYS

(Continued from page one)

would be available for withdrawal as soon as the reorganized bank opened. In similar situations in other cities, he said where there was a question of hoarding, money has been released through the depositor signing an affidavit to the effect his money would not be hoarded. Such procedure he said, is unusual, however, and seldom needed to obtain money from banks.

The phrase in the agreement against hoarding, Mr. Davis asserted, is necessary to comply with regulations placed in effect by President Roosevelt's proclamation and the federal treasury.

Mail Some Waivers

Although the agreements are being signed in satisfactory numbers, Mr. Davis said there would probably be a drive to obtain signed waivers started next week. So far, he said signing of the agreements has been voluntary with little solicitation on the part of bank officials or others. But just as in other cities where the waiver plan has been adopted it has always been necessary finally to seek signers. No waivers have been mailed to depositors, but some will probably be in the mails to out-of-town depositors by tomorrow.

Tentative drafts of reorganization plans to merge the two banks are being sent to Des Moines today for approval of the state banking department, bank official stated.

No confirmation could be obtained to reports that Mr. Davis would be executive head of the combined institution.

Public Funds

Public funds in the two banks amounting to approximately \$250,000 will be in the same class as individual deposits. A new state law empowers county officers to sign waivers such as offered in the two banks.

The reorganization plan will involve several changes in personnel of the two banks, but no details on the operation of the proposed new bank will be known until at least the end of next week.

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposure of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

STOP THE PRESS! CHICAGO CRIMES ARE DECREASING

CHICAGO—Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, director of the Chicago Crime Commission, says things are better than they used to be.

He told the Central Lions' Club that most of the "public enemies" have been jailed; that where ten years ago 3,000 criminal cases were pending, now there were but 1,100, and that fifty-eight persons at present awaiting trial for murder is better than 138 of ten years ago.

"The public is no longer inert and law enforcement is responding to its duty," he said.

DOCTOR MISSING? THEN CALL A COP

GUTHRIE, Okla. — Policeman M. B. Deming is a resourceful officer. A woman entered the city hall Wednesday and asked for a doctor. Desk Sergeant Harry Mason notified one, meanwhile calling Deming, who delivered an eight pound boy before the ambulance arrived. The mother and babe are "doing well," physicians said.

Charlie Mitchell Is Again Indicted

NEW YORK—A new superseding indictment against Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the National City bank, was voted Tuesday by the federal grand jury.

It differs from the three preceding indictments, all of which it supersedes, in that it cites an additional \$666,666.67 in Mitchell's income in 1929, which he is charged with failing to report in his income tax returns.

The new indictment alleged that Mitchell got the \$666,666.67 from the management fund of the National City company on July 1, 1929, and that it was not included in his income tax.

For the year 1929 Mitchell reported \$695,565 income from the National City bank and \$510,629 from the National City company. The indictment charges that the amount he actually received from the National City company was \$1,177,295, and that his total from salary, wages and commissions from both sources was \$1,672,861.

DES MOINES BANK OFFERING 75 PER CENT CASH PLAN

(Continued from page one)

er two, the Home Savings bank of which Mr. Bates is president and the Capital City State Bank are offering agreements by which 60 per cent of deposits are waived for a period not exceeding three years, and the other 40 per cent placed in a trust fund. The waivers were approved by the state banking department.

75 Per Cent

The First Federal State bank's agreement calls for unrestricted payment of 75 per cent of the deposits, and the waiving of the remaining 25 per cent of the deposits for a period not exceeding three years.

Paid Assessment

Mr. Bates, deputy superintendent of banking in charge of banks operating under S. F. 111, announced that stockholders of the First Federal State bank paid a 100 per cent assessment on the capital stock and diverted the net income of the bank until the total paid in to the assets of the bank in this manner equals 100 per cent of the capital stock.

No stockholders assessment was required in the Home Savings bank because the stockholders recently paid a 100 per cent assessment.

Another Assessment

Stockholders of the Capital City State bank paid a 50 per cent stock assessment.

"PAUPER" IS ABLE TO OBTAIN \$2,000 TO ESCAPE PRISON

CHICAGO — W. H. H. Miller, former director of the state department of registration and education, who pleaded that he was a pauper and unable to pay a \$2,000 fine after he had finished serving a seven month jail term for operating a medical and dental diploma mill, on Monday paid the fine in Criminal court.

Payment of the fine or a return to jail to work it out was ordered recently when the state Supreme court denied Miller's petition for a pauper's writ.

Miller was sentenced in 1929 after a sensational trial in which it was proved that Miller was the head of a ring which sold fake dentists' and physicians' diplomas for cash. As head of the department of education and registration, Miller was in a position to honor the diplomas for licenses.

Since completing his jail term last August Miller has made a strenuous effort to avoid paying the \$2,000 fine. On one occasion, before Chief Justice Prystalski of the Criminal court, Miller pleaded tearfully that if he was not given a pauper's writ he would have to "die in jail." It was brought out at this hearing that Miller had transferred all his property to his wife.

INSURANCE COMPANIES BOOST BIG SALARIES WHILE GETTING MUCH CASH FROM GOVERNMENT

Executives Get Large Pay Increases But Belong To Economy League Seeking Drastic Salary Cuts For \$100 A Month Federal Workers

How the big insurance companies of the nation whose pleas about being hard pressed have brought them huge "loans" from the public treasury through the medium of the Reconstruction Finance corporation have increased the big salaries of their high officers as much as \$25,000 each during the worst period of the depression was bared by sensational revelations made by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

While wages and salaries in industry, business, and the government service have been drastically reduced everywhere, the Post-Dispatch presented figures to show huge insurance salary increases between 1929 and 1932, increases paid by policy holders who are discouraged from making loans on their policies or utilizing other financial features of their policies.

Bar Loans

"Let policyholders who find the doors of these companies closed to them when they apply for loans, when they find congress, state legislatures, and state insurance commissioners tumbling over themselves in an eager effort to help insurance companies through the depression—let them read these figures and weep," declares the Post-Dispatch article.

It is also reported that most of these insurance officials with their gigantic salaries have been active in the National Economy league, a tax dodgers' organization whose policy is to secure drastic salary cuts for \$100 a month federal workers and other so-called "economies" designed to protect wealth and income.

Bare Salary Raises

The following sensational disclosures were contained in the article:

The Equitable Life Assurance Society in 1929 paid its president, T. I. Parkinson, \$75,000 a year. In 1932, after three years of depression, it paid its president \$100,000 a year. Instead of taking a cut in salary, he was increased \$25,000.

In 1929 one of the company's vice presidents, L. M. Fisher, drew \$34,375 for a year's work. In 1932 he drew \$40,000. W. J. Graham, another vice president, in 1929 drew \$34,375 but after three years of depression his salary had grown to \$40,000 in 1932.

F. H. Ecker, the president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in 1929 received \$175,000 a year for his services. In 1932 his services had become so "indispensable" to the company that it raised his salary \$25,000, and now he gets \$200,000 a year—a little matter of \$16,866 a month, \$3,846 a week, or about \$640 per working day, exclusive of Sundays!

In 1929 L. A. Lincoln, a vice president of Metropolitan, received \$66,875. Now he gets \$125,000 a year—nearly double. Other vice presidents and executive officers of this company were raised pretty much the same proportion as its presidents.

Prudential Pay

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America did not raise its president's salary but kept it at the same high figure of \$125,000. Other high officials of the Prudential either received the same salaries or were given slight increases.

Sen. Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, commenting on these giant insurance salaries in the U. S. Senate, declared:

"I think the last pay cut was 15 per cent. While we reduce the pay of those in the lower brackets all along the line, who spend practically all they make for food and shelter and clothing, the executives of big business in the United States hike their pay to figures never before heard of, even in the most prosperous times."

Commenting on these salary boosts, the national newspaper, Labor, stated last week:

Life insurance companies have been favored in the present depression beyond all other institutions excepting only banks. Fed-

eral money has been at their disposal through loans from the R. F. C. States have passed laws prohibiting loans on policies. Other laws have almost abolished the "surrender value" of policies—the amount an insured person can get back if he finds he cannot go on paying premiums.

And publicity artists, who are well paid for their work, have ballyhooed to the country in solemn tones that the insurance companies safeguard "the poor man's savings."

Let's examine this "safeguarding" claim. In three years of depression, the salaries of the chief officers of big life insurance companies have been increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

In 1929, the Mutual Life paid its president \$100,000; in 1932, \$125,000. This is particularly interesting, because that president, D. F. Houston, was Secretary of Agriculture when the Federal Reserve Board began "deflating" the farmer in 1920, and encouraged the performance.

The New York Life gave its president, T. A. Buckner, a salary of \$125,400 in 1932, a boost of \$25,000 over what it paid him in 1929. Lesser executives in most of the big companies got proportionate increases. But the common, garden-variety of insurance employees have had their wages cut from 15 per cent up.

The poor man's savings! Yes, look how they go.

NO DOLLAR TREES

Dear Editor:

Enclosing renewal. It seems that only pennies grow now where dollars used to grow, and we surely do not want to miss a copy of the Press.

Patience awaiting to hear the voice of Mr. Baker over his new station in Mexico.

A. J. Thomas,
Lone Tree, Iowa

MORE HUEY LONG

Dear Editor:

Please renew my subscription. The Midwest Free Press seems to be getting better with each issue. We sure like the articles about Huey Long.

Please print more such articles. The Free Press sure gives the truth about these banks. Keep up the good work. We can hardly wait to hear XENT and Mr. Baker's truthful voice. Here's hoping KTNT gets back on the air.

Wishing the Free Press and Norman Baker much success.

Wm. L. Stott,
Mt. Union, Iowa

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Spiritual Leader Of Millions



Pope Pius XI, head of the Roman Catholic Church whose encyclicals have indicated his beliefs that ruthless capitalism has much to do with world depression. See article on page nine explaining the challenge to the church in the face of changing world conditions.

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